Bombay Gazette,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,111—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 13. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 3&39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th August	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6619	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9691
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
8th "	ARABIA	7903	CHINA	7912
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIALE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4981	G. Gilhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3903	....	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergudian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 19th Aug. at 6 a. m, or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 18th Aug. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 15th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 17th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

12th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta :	GRINDLAY & Co.
London :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910,
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NIKA	5,338	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,325	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
H. City of Lucknow	6000	...	August 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8. The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.

Rs. 35. The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.

Rs. 78-12. Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.

Rs. 70. The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.

Rs. 110. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.

Rs. 127. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.

Rs. 144. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.

GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C.

KEROSINE OILS.	PETROL.
LUBRICATING OILS.	GREASES.
GAS OILS.	CANDLES.
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Apply for samples and quotations to :—

SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

Agents, BURMAH OIL CO., LIMITED.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.

RETREADING AND REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.
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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

GOLD MEDAL Broach Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Nagpur Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!

Please See that You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'s COFFEE AND TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 15th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th August, 1910.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, after dinner.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 320 of Act 10 of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of September, 1909, and the Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1910, to RUSTOM MEHERBAN AGA, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & HOMER, his Attorneys, at 14 K Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Administrator Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.

Sixty years—Rs. 58,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES, to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, for two years, commencing from 1st September, 1910. For particulars of contract, application should be made to the Undersigned, at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the PURCHASE of used REMITTANCE BOXES, received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

C. F. COWIE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Trust property standing jointly in the name of GANGADAS RAMJI, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased.

MOOLJEE GEEGA, of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Naran-Dhuru Cross Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay, one of the present Surviving Trustees .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the First year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI,
The 3rd day of August, 1910.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, EUSTIM, KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

INDUSTRY.

A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.

CONTAINS useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc. Annual subscription, Re. 1 only.

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent., For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

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HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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(With power to increase the same)

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Rs. 2 per Share with application; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment; in all Rs. 15 per Share; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

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2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Rs. 35,00,000.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

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HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

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THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,33,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

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With Trustees at Shanghai..... 2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod.
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The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 12.

A sudden heavy fall of the barometer in the North-West has directed the Bombay monsoon into the United Provinces and increased its activity in the subordinate districts generally. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, Central India East, the East of the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, and fairly general in Bengal, East and North, the Punjab, Gujarat, and the West of Central Provinces. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Mysore and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo and Myitkyina, two inches; Kyaukpyu, three; Akyab, seven; Sibsagar, Tezpur and Dhubri, one; Jessore, three; Calcutta, Sambalpore, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Bucknow, one and a half; Gorakhpur, three; Bareilly, four; Roorkee, two; Delhi, one and a half; Sialkot, three; Simla, one; and Mount Abu, one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase of rain in the Western Sub-Himalayas. The Arabian Sea Mail-steamer experienced between latitudes 55 and 63 a strong south-westerly wind; thence to latitude 66 a fresh wind. The strength of the wind greatly diminished during the week, but is still somewhat above the average.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 12.

Over 1½ inches of rain fell in Lucknow on Thursday afternoon. A fresh storm is giving further rain to-day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Inches.			
	Byculla Mandvi	Fort Colaba.		
	In Ins	In Ins	In Ins	In Ins
Previously registered	55·54	48·85	49·74	43·95
Thursday, 12th August ...	0·19	0·19	0·25	0·50
Total	55·73	49·04	49·99	48·45
Same date last year	65·07	61·85	71·14	50·83

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., OCMBALLA HILL

August 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Ocmballa Hill ...	0·10	52·13	50·74	61·92

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 5th August 1910:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	16 60	Khervadi	9 56
Raver	5 88	Nasik	10 64
Nimbhora	10 66	Devlali	13 90
Bodwal	14 18	Ghoti	41 79
Varangaon	14 65	Hotgi	12 83
Bhadli	18 39	Mohol	9 0
Jalgaon	15 90	Madha	12 0
Shirsoli	20 73	Barsi Junction	10 71
Mhasawad	19 45	Kem	7 8
Maheji	20 88	Jeur	7 58
Pachora	16 69	Poonalvadi	8 0
Kajgaon	14 92	Dikmal	14 75
Rajmane	20 94	Dhond	9 8
Chalisgaon	14 92	Talegaon	18 58
Naydongri	15 85	Lonavla	78 84
Nandgaon	19 46	Neral	48 12
Manmad	15 67	Kasara	41 70
Lasalgaon	12 18		

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Dushire (11th Aug.)	95·1	83·6	...	...
Jask	91·2	82·3	...	...
Muskat (11th Aug.)	88·3	82·1	...	...
Multan	104·8	83·5	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	92·9	77·9	...	18·72
Lahore	93·9	78·7	0·07	8·89
Sirsa	96·8	78·6	0·10	5·13
Ambala	92·5	79·0	0·12	12·51
Delhi	89·2	?	1·76	10·64
Agra	93·0	78·5	0·70	9·29
Mainpuri	94·8	78·0	0·48	9·41
Jhansi	89·5	77·5	...	12·84
Cawnpore	92·2	78·0	...	12·23
Allahabad	90·6	78·0	0·44	11·85
Jacobabad	104·6	82·8	...	2·86
Karachi	94·5	77·9	...	12·51
Ajmer	98·4	74·7	...	11·91
Jaipur	89·2	74·6	...	6·72
Kotah	93·0	79·1	...	14·35
Bhuj	93·1	77·0	0·02	19·49
Dwarka	91·2	77·7	0·05	18·42
Veraval	90·1	77·8	...	14·56
Rajkot	94·1	75·0	0·20	20·92
Dhanrajgar Pass	89·6	77·9	0·03	22·48
Surat	88·6	75·1	0·12	22·97
Ahmedabad	89·6	75·7	0·49	28·39
Deesa	89·8	75·4	0·45	21·76
Neemuch	89·0	71·8	...	20·77
Indore	79·1	71·1	6·16	21·86
Jubbulpore	77·8	74·8	0·11	28·11
Saugor	77·1	73·0	...	21·96
Hoshangabad	82·1	73·4	0·32	23·99
Khandwa	85·2	74·1	0·07	16·54
Akola	84·7	72·1	0·24	21·67
Asirgoli	85·3	72·8	...	29·47
Nagpur	84·6	74·8	0·98	36·89
Chanda	86·5	75·0	0·06	29·88
Raipur	81·2	74·1	0·17	49·88
Bombay	83·2	75·4	0·80	43·45
Ratnagiri	83·8	74·4	0·80	56·81
Mormugao	81·5	73·9	1·01	65·67
Karwar	82·8	76·5	0·21	89·18
Malegaon	86·9	73·1	...	17·07
Ahmednagar	83·4	70·0	...	17·82
Poona	78·5	71·8	0·03	17·72
Sholapur	89·8	71·4	...	9·46
Bijapur	86·2	69·7	...	5·71
Belgaum	78·8	66·6	0·17	28·71
Aurangabad	83·2	69·2	0·09	14·88
Hyderabad (Sindh)	84·9	72·7	...	19·47
Hyderabad	86·8	72·2	...	10·45
Mangalore	82·3	70·8	0·15	75·72
Calicut	81·3	74·6	0·32	60·94
Cochin	85·7	77·3	0·05	61·67
Colombo	87·5	77·6	...	12·39
Masulipatam	92·8	79·7	...	16·22
Bellary	89·0	75·5	...	4·90
Cuddapah	93·2	77·1	...	11·50
Madras	95·5	80·5	...	10·07
Bangalore	79·8	64·8	...	14·15
Coimbatore	89·4	70·3	...	4·19
Trichinopoly	93·1	77·2	...	5·39
Negapatam	90·5	78·5	...	8·98

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th August, giving Notes for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·12" of rain, Sirsa 4·19" and Delhi 1·70". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·44" rain Mainpuri 0·93" and Agra 0·70". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in the Sind and over the greater portion of Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Deesa has had 0·55", Ahmedabad 0·49", Surat 0·12" and Rajkot 0·20". Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat and west Central India and moderately clouded in Kathiawar. The air contains the average of amount moisture and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·11", Hoshangabad 1·32", Akola 0·24" and Raipur 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal; maximum temperature is in defect in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·10", Ratnagiri 0·30", Murmugao 1·01" and Karwar 0·21. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Mysore.—Belgaum records 0·17" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the east Punjab, the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and in Gujarat. Local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar, and isolated showers in the south Bombay Deccan. There has thus been a decrease in the rainfall in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, but an increase in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, and central parts of the country. A few showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Haymalaya" which left Aden at noon on the 7th, experienced winds from normal direction, the force been moderate to fresh from longitude 58° E. to longitude 56° E.; thence to longitude 63° E. strong; thence to longitude 66° E. fresh; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate. She encountered considerable or high seas only between longitude 62° E. and longitude 66° E. The weather was generally cloudy throughout the voyage but there was light rain only as longitude 67° E. There has thus been a fairly large decrease in the strength of the wind in the Arabian Sea since last week.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th August was 29·714 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet 10 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 14TH AUG., 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns.—528—555—309—324.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-00 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Whitfield in E.
Hymns.—242—229—19.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
6-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the Poor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, CIRCAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the S. P. C. K.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—52, 249, 131.
Psalm.—65.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. H. B. Barrell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Mr. Wykenshett.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—124, 2nd version.
Hymns.—249—21—172.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Collection for Church Expenses.
Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 a.m. Thursdays—Holy Communion.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wedderburn Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. B. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. B. Barrell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KELBURN—July 24, at Kelburn, Ayrshire, Viscountess Kelburn, of a son.
POYNDER—July 15, at Bickington Lodge, Frenington North Devon, the wife of Lieut-Col John L Poynder, Indian Medical Service (retired) of a son.
THRUPP—July 21, at Southsea, Cecile, the wife of Major Francis M Thrupp, Royal Garrison Art., of a son.
BULLOCK—July 21, at 22A Belvoir Road, Dulwich, S E, the wife of Lieut Charles Arthur Bullock, Royal Naval Reserve, of a daughter.
JONES—July 17, at 57 Marine Parade, Sheerness, the wife of Staff-Surg M P Jones, Royal Navy, his Majesty's ship "Hogue," of a daughter.
POWELL-COTTON—July 21, at Quex Park, Birchington, East Kent the wife of Major P H G Powell-Cotton of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OLOGSTOUN—MACILWAINE—July 23, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, Henry Oliver Clogstoun, Captain, Royal Eng., son of the late Herbert P Clogstoun, C S I, Madras Civil Service, to Nora Stanford, daughter of Capt George S Macilwaine, Royal Navy.
JAMES—BRAY—July 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, S W, Capt A H C James, South Staffordshire Regt, to Edith Mary, daughter of Arthur Bray.
LAID LAW-JONES—ASHBURST—July 19, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, Geoffrey Swinford Laird Clowes, Egyptian Civil Service, son of the late Sir Wm. Laird Clowes, to Dorothy Muriel, daughter of Mr F H Ashburst, Public Works Department, Government of India (retired).
MERCER—GRACE—July 23, at St Barnabas' Church, Addison Road, W, Douglas Lindsay Hugh, son of Major D C Mercer, late Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to Frances Edith, daughter of the late Henry Winfield Grace.
MUIR—VILLIERS-STUART.—July 25, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, Sir Alexander Kay Muir, Bart, of Deanston, Perthshire, to Mrs Villiers-Stuart, of Dromana, Co. Waterford.
TERRY—WALLROTH—July 20, at St Mary's Church, Sunbury, Major Horace A Terry, son of the late Lieut-Col Terry, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr F A Wallroth.

DEATHS.

COX—July 21, at Balham, Major Samuel Cox, late of the School of Gunnery, R A, aged 80.
MONEY—July 23, at Eastbourne, William James Money, C S I, late of the Indian Civil Service, son of the late David Inglis Money, aged 77.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ASHBURNER—July 18, at Mount Abu, the wife of Capt L F Ashburner, 2nd batt. Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARK—July 26, at Egmore, Madras, Barbara Mary Elemette, daughter of Charles and Blanche, aged 15 years.
NATALL—August 2, at Marikuppam, Kolar Gold Field, Timothy Natall, late Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway, aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m; Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 4·28m, 4·0s; Low water, 10·1m. 10·45s.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, "Thelly's Heart" 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30 and 10 to 11 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "B" team vs. St. Xavier's College, home ground.
Harwood League Football: Gloucesters vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4·30; Rovers, vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5·45 p. m.

Maxim: "Learn a craft while you are young that you are not have to live by craft when you are old."—OLD PROVERB.

SIR JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.—Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie will leave Bombay by the Punjab Mail this afternoon as they intend visiting Kashmere before going Home.

Y. W. C. A. BROTHER.—A lecture on South Africa the new nation, illustrated by lantern views, will be given by Professor G. Anderson of Elphinstone College, in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, on Thursday next at 9·15 p. m.

THE YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—A Marathi School Hall, Koliwadi, Girgaum, on Sunday next at 4·30 p. m. (S. T.) Mr. G. K. Haskan will deliver a lecture in English on the awakening of dormant forces for work in India. Rao. Saheb P. B. Joshi, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Ss. Ninian," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday the 15th instant, instead of on the 12th instant as previously notified.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Uncle Sammy ... Molsmann
Overture	Esmeralda ... Hermann
Egyptian Serenade	Amina ... Lincke
Selection	My Lady Molly ... S. Jones
Valse	Wiener Burger ... Ziehrer
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Galop	Odeons Frenden ... Latann

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

WE are informed that Messrs. Soundy and Co. will shortly open a Rink near the New General Post Offices and that it will be on a scale superior to the Rinks run by the firm in past seasons. Full particulars in advertisements will shortly appear.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND EDUCATION.

Suggestion to Sind Mahomedans.

IN reference to a proposed bill enabling District Boards to suggest local taxation for educational objects, the Bombay Government have addressed the following letter to Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri, Bar.-at-Law.

This says: "With reference to your two letters, dated 26th September 1909 and 22nd October 1909, in which you favoured Government with your views on the draft bill enabling the representatives of local areas to suggest local taxation for educational objects, I am directed to inform you that having regard to the general opposition to the Bill in its present form the Governor in Council has decided not to proceed with it as a Government measure.

"2. It, however, appears from the representations received from Mahomedan Associations and from the views of Mahomedan leaders consulted by the Commissioner in Sind that the Mahomedan Community in Sind are willing to tax themselves in the interest of education provided that a bill is framed on the lines proposed by the Hon'ble Shaikh Sadik Ali, namely, the measure to be made applicable to the Mahomedans of Sind alone, and the proceeds of the cess to be devoted exclusively to the promotion of education among Mahomedans in Sind under the direction of a Committee to be appointed under the measure. If you are prepared to introduce such a Bill in the Legislative Council, Government will not oppose it in principle, and subject to a satisfactory adjustment of details, will accept the verdict of the Legislative Council upon it."

SIR BAMFYLDE and Lady Fuller left London on July 23 to spend some months in Canada and the United States.

HIGH COURT.

THE TALATI INSOLVENCY.

Appeal Dismissed.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the appeal in an insolvency matter from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, who granted a personal discharge to one Maneckji Pestonji Talati. In the lower Court one Abbechand Gokaldas, an opposing creditor, had opposed the discharge of the insolvent. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Company, appeared for the appellant and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., for the insolvent. This was connected with the case of the Talati and Co. Insolvency, which was heard and disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar. The insolvent carried on business in Bombay, Hongkong and Shanghai. At the hearing Mr. Jinnah appeared for the creditor and cross-examined the insolvent for several days. Mr. Jinnah left the Court, as his Lordship had intimated that he would sit late to complete the cross-examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad then took charge of the case and wanted to cross-examine the insolvent which his Lordship refused. Ultimately the matter was disposed of, his Lordship holding that the grounds of opposition had been framed in a reckless manner and without any regard to the truth. His Lordship on the evidence held that nothing was proved against the insolvent which would disentitle him to the relief claimed and his Lordship accordingly granted the insolvent his personal discharge.

The present appeal was made on grounds, among others, that the Court ought not to have sat after the Court hours, that the Commissioner should not have insisted on proceeding with the matter without proper assistance being given to Counsel, and that the Commissioner ought to have allowed the opposing creditor's counsel to further cross-examine the insolvent and to recall witnesses and to call further witnesses.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs after hearing Mr. Setalwad.

POLICE NEWS.

GAMBLERS CONVICTED.

This afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Kadar Kassum and twenty-seven others with gambling.

Alarakia Abs, one of the accused, was also charged with keeping a common gaming-house.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. Binning and Veltinker, barristers-at-law, Mr. Payne, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kapadia, Oliveira, Reuben Solomon and Kanga, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of information received, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, with Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendents Sloane and Priestley raided the third floor of a house in Erskine-road and after forcing open six rooms, arrested the accused who had been gambling there. About Rs. 700 was found on the floor where the gambling had been going on.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, Alarakia Abba was fined Rs. 50, Narayen Udeoji was fined Rs. 30 and the rest of the accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Taylor charged Jethalal Tarachand, a servant in the employ of Vithaldas Dulabdas, Proprietor of a Washing Company in Kalbadevi Road with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 36-4-0 belonging to his master. The complaint was that the purse was missed on the morning of the 10th instant and the accused being questioned admitted having stolen it.

The accused was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Lewis charged Oman Bhawasdin with the possession of 13 grains of cocaine without a license.

The complaint was that when the accused was arrested by a native policeman, he called out to three more persons, who came to his help with bamboo sticks and but for timely assistance, the policeman would have fared very badly. These persons were charged before the Honorary Magistrates and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused Oman was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of 15 days' simple imprisonment.

AN ABSCONDING PARSEE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Sullivan appeared and said that Nasservanji Byramji Kolah, a Parsee, against whom a warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. E. T. Ansell, for cheating him in the sum of Rs. 14,000, was keeping himself in hiding and therefore a proclamation might be issued against him. The Magistrate ordered a proclamation to be issued calling upon the accused to surrender himself to the Court within thirty days.

DEATH OF MR. MACPHERSON.

Tribute from the Bench.

INFORMATION has been received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, who was for a number of years an ornament of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Macpherson was born in January, 1841. He acted as Advocate-General on two occasions in 1886 and 1890.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presided with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor in the first Divisional Court.

On their Lordships taking their seats on the Bench the Chief Justice in addressing the Bar said that he had learnt with regret the death of Mr. Macpherson, who was one of the most popular practitioners in those Courts. He was a great personal friend of his Lordship and therefore he was not disposed to say much, but he had often felt that work in the Courts was much pleasanter when Mr. Macpherson was present and his Lordship was sure that many others would feel the same.

The Hon'ble Advocate General in reply, on behalf of the Bar, said that he associated himself and the Bar with the expression of regret that had fallen from their Lordships on the death of Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson's reputation as a lawyer could be gathered from the Law Reports. No one who had heard him plead in the Courts could fail to remember the brilliancy and charm of his advocacy. He might be allowed to add that many would remember him with gratitudes the advice given by him in personal matters, which had nothing to do with the law courts and the sympathy which had endeared him to so many.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

There is another change of programme this evening at the Excelsior Cinematograph. The series of American pictures which has been started lately so successfully by this excellent show, is continued by a very good Drama: "The Mexican's Revenge." This is quite an uncommon picture, extremely exciting and depicting the revengeful character of the hot blooded Mexicans. Another very good Drama is "Thelly's Heart." This is a beautifully coloured picture illustrating a love story at the time of ancient Rome. The acting and the scenery have been particularly well arranged, and make of this picture a real master piece. There is also a very interesting view showing the breaking-up of the ice on the sea in Finland. The programme contains as well, four very good comic films.

To-morrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m. there will be another grand prize show at which one gold and two silver watches will be given away and everyone should come and try to catch the lucky numbers.

THE LATE KING.

Bombay Memorial.

WE publish to-day the second subscription list of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial, shewing the total amount to date Rs. 1,15,176. It will be within the recollection of our readers that is having been decided in public meeting to erect a Presidency Memorial to the late King, the Executive Committee decided that a hospital in the northern part of the Island, together with a sanatorium for consumptives above Ghats, and a convalescent home, would be the most suitable monument to a King who was constant in his labours to forward all works for the alleviation of human suffering. It is the hope of the Committee that this Memorial will represent not only Bombay City but the Presidency as a whole, and that even in those places where local memorials are decided upon some percentage of the subscriptions will be reserved for the Presidency Memorial. Local committees have already been formed at Dharwar, East Khandesh, Thana, Belgaum, Sinnar, Kolaba and Karwar, whilst great activity has been shown in the Nasik District where Taluka committees are now at work, at Peint, Chandor, Igatpuri and Dindori. All subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Honorary Secretaries at their Offices, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

	Rs.	as.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	89,114	6
From the N. J. Wadia Charity Fund (for the King Edward Hospital.) ...	5,000	0
H. H. the Chief of Sangli	3,000	0
Sir Dorabjee J. Tata, Kt.	3,000	0
Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co...	3,000	0
The Members of the Native Share, Stock Exchange and Union Brokers Association	2,000	0
H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi ...	1,000	0
The Akalkote State	1,000	0
Mr. Mirza Mahmad Sherazi... ...	1,000	0
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi...	750	0
The Staff of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.	530	0
The Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S. I., I. C. S.	500	0
Messrs. Moolchand Vunsonjee and Co.	500	0
Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit.	500	0
The Inhabitants of Bassein... ...	300	0
Mr. Narandas Parshotamdas ...	300	0
The Staff and Students of the Esplanade High School, Bombay ...	260	0
Messrs. Craigie Blunt & Caroe ...	250	0
Messrs. Payne & Co.	200	0
Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.	200	0
Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. ...	200	0
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	200	0
The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chanbal ...	200	0
The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., and Staff of the Company	195	8
The Staff of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.	148	0
The Officers and Staff of the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	133	0
The Inhabitants of Peint Taluka through the Mamlatdar... ...	117	0
The Office Staff of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	100	10
The Hon. Mr. E. V. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	100	0
Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S.	100	0
Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons	100	0
Mr. W. S. Millard...	100	0
Mr. Dwarkadas Goverdhandas ...	100	0
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co....	100	0
The Staff of the "Bombay Samachar"...	54	0
Mr. N. A. F. Moos...	50	0
Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.	50	0
Mr. Pherozsa C. Sethna	50	0
Dr. A. G. Viegas	50	0
Mr. R. A. Don	30	0
K. B. D.	30	0
The Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Vasad	27	0
The Medical Staff, B. B. & C. I. Railway	25	8
Khan Bahadur Postanji Jehangir, C.I.E.	25	0
Mr. D. E. Wacha...	25	0
Mr. K. B. Capadia	20	0
Mr. R. Masani	20	0
Sums of Rupees ten	40	0
	Rs. 1,15,201	0
Less—Re. 25 being excess amount announced in Mr. N. V. Mandlik contribution, announced as Rs. 150, instead of Rs. 125	25	0
Total. Rs.	1,15,176	0

FATEHGARH JAIL OUTBREAK.

Police Rifles Worn-Out.

THE preliminary investigation into the circumstances of the Fatehgarh Jail outbreak has been concluded with the results that the counsel who has been undertaking the case on behalf of Government is understood to have recommended the prosecution of some forty convicts as having been prominently concerned in the outbreak. As twenty or more of these bear in their bodies the print of the buckshot fired by the jail guard under the orders of Colonel Jenning, the matter of identification, usually so difficult in riot cases, has been much simplified. All the legal ingenuity at the command of the defence will have to be deployed to prove that a man whose epidermis is scarred with shot can have been the mere innocent victim of police plottings. Buckshot fired from a choke bore might certainly hit a person a long way in the background: but one of the interesting revelations of the Fatehgarh cases, says "the Pioneer," is that buckshot fire from an old Martini whose grooves have long been worn smooth, such as is furnished to the preservers of civil order, is perfectly innocuous except almost at pistol range. Had the rioters felt the first volley, fired at a humane distance, rattling amongst them their excitement might have been subdued at once, but when they found the shot merely trickled up to their feet, their confidence was redoubled, and the resistance and ultimate punishment were both probably more serious than they need have been had the guard been more efficiently armed.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th August 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	11	5	30 p.m.	7	32
Teheran ...	12	1	30 p m.	0

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

July 23.

Capt S A G Calthorpe, MVO, captain of the fleet and commodore first class, has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King in the place of Capt C Dundas of Dundas, promoted to flag rank July 22.

War Office, July 26.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen W P Pulteney, CB, DSO, to command a division, vice Major-Gen C T E. Metcalfe, CB, who has retired July 16 Col C G Henshaw to be an assistant director at the War Office, vice Brevet Col H G Smith, RA, whose tenure of that appointment has expired July 20. Capt C R Crewdy, RA, to be a staff captain, vice Capt H M Vandeleur, RA, whose tenure of that appointment has expired June 19.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Major the Hon C H C Ghest is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Capt Lord C G F Fitzmaurice to be major June 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art. Major J McC. Maxwell to be lieutenant-colonel (July 20). Supernumerary Capt. M B Street is restored to the Establishment (July 4.) Lieut. M H Baxter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (July 6). Capt. E P Bedwell to be adjutant (July 4). Sergt-Major R G Wark to be ridgmaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant (July 27).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned captains to be majors, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—C M Carpenter, C A Elliott, J R Chancellor, C M G D S O C G W Hunter, F W Brunner, J B MacGeorge, W E Manser, W A Stokes, E F Jelly, R S Walker R P T Hawksley, G R Hearn, A H Tyler (July 25).

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Second Lieut. J S Sill to be lieutenant (June 28).

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut R N D Smith resigns his commission July 27.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A R Kino to be captain July 6.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut W W Wagstaff to be lieutenant June 8.

The Royal Irish Regt—Supernumerary Capt T C FitzHugh, M V O, is restored to the Establishment July 4.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt I V Paton, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry July 2 Supernumerary Capt A H Leggett, D S O, is restored to the establishment July 8.

The Gloucester Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col H d'A P Taylor, on completion, of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires and retired pay. Major J S Hobbs to be lieutenant-colonel. Capt R P Jordon D S O, to be major. Supernumerary Capt R I Rawson is restored to the establishment (July 25).

The Welsh Regt—Capt J Wyndham resigns his commission (July 27).

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut G M Bently to be captain (May 7).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut R D Bennet to be lieutenant (May 11).

The Gordon Highlanders—The Undermentioned lieutenants to captains:—W Nelson, and adjutant of Territorial infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (June 3); H P Burn (July 6); Second Lieutenant J M Hamilton to be lieutenant (June 3); Gentleman Cadet to the Hon W Fraser, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant (July 27).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut R H Ferguson to be lieutenant May 9.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—W H O'Riordan, C T V Benson, W P McArthur, E M Parsons-Smith, L C Hayes, M B., J Gilmour, M B C Robb, M B E T Gaunt, M B.

Army Pay Department.

Capt M Biddulph, paymaster, to be major July 25.

Memoranda.

Col R Wapshare, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while employed as commandant of the Indian Cavalry School March 29; Brevet Col C G Henshaw, from Royal Art to be colonel July 20.

Admiralty, July 26.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—Commander William Caius Crutchley (retired). Senior Engineer John William Smith (retired). Engineer Thomas Ripley and Engineer William Whyte.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1903—

Engineer Commander Harry Ranson Batchelor has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Gunner John Thomas Le Fevre has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following promotions have been made:—

Lieutenant William Robert Duncan Irvine to be Commander. Dated 25th July.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Alfred Phillips Parmeter and Charles Earle Browne. Dated 18th October.

Henry James Golsworthy Finch. Dated 3rd July.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Percival Howard Tallack is confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters to be Paymaster:—Thomas William Warren and William Bell Hewitson White. Dated 25th July.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—

Lieutenant Francis Edward Andrews, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 6th July.

Lieutenant Frank Steers Warren Dated 22nd June.

Sub-Lieutenant Percy John Atkins Dated 2nd July.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant William Norman Edwards has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 27th August, 1909.

Admiralty, July 28.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Frederic Newton Attwood. Dated 15th July, Edward Overed Priestley. Dated 15th October.

Admiralty, July 29.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Carpenter Lieutenant Alfred James Hancock has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Chief Carpenter George William Harris has this day been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Carpenter Charles Alfred Hoare has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

KEEPING TO THE AGREEMENT.

"Why can't you give me a decent sum of money and not dribble it one hundred pounds at a time?"

Questioning thus, the titled alien glared at his American wife, but she did not quail.

"It was distinctly understood," she returned with firmness, "that I bought you on the instalment plan."

AT A FISHING CONTEST.

It was the club's annual fishing contest and some two dozen fishermen were taking part. One of them among other things, had brought with him a stone jar containing half a gallon of beer. The contest had been in progress for an hour when the owner of the beer bethought himself of a friend at the extreme end of the line of contestants.

In a moment of generosity he called a boy and told him to take the jar to Mr. Robinson, with the request that he should "have a pull."

The boy departed and was so long absent that the generous one felt quite overcome with thirst when he at last reappeared, and the owner eagerly raised the jar to his lips.

"Why, it's empty," he cried in dismay. "Where's all the beer gone."

"Please, Sir, said the lad, they was all Mr. Robinsons when I asked."

RISE IN VALUE.

The farmer said to James, his son:—"Old Dobbin's usefulness is done. I've worked him now for 30 years, and while it fills my eyes with tears to have to shoot him through the head, it's better for him to be dead."

The son repiled:—"A railway train has saved us all that grief and pain. Old Dobbin got upon the track—a train came up and broke his back."

"Great spoons!" the farmer cried; "I'll write a letter to the company to-night! I'll see if it can maim and slay fine-blooded stock and get away! That hoss was sired by Norman Chimes, that won the Derby seven times. I was just thinking, sitting there, that I would show him at the fair and take a first or second prize; and now he's dead. Why bless my eyes! That hoss could gallop for a week and then get down and trot a streak. I scarcely ever go to town but men with money run me down and ask if Dobbin is for sale; when I say, 'No' they fairly wail. And Dobbin's my cherished steed! The company that made him bleed will pay his value, if there's law; I'll write to 'em and tell 'em so! A hundred pounds, and nothing less, will take the edge off my distress!"

HAD ENOUGH OF IT.

An epileptic dropped in a fit in the street the other day and was taken to the hospital. Upon removing his coat there was found pinned to his waist coat a slip of paper on which was written. "This is to inform the surgeon that this is just a case of plain fit, not appendicilities. My Appendix has already been taken out twice."

MORE SURPRISING.

A certain town council, after a protracted sitting, was desirous of adjourning for luncheon. The proposition was opposed by the mayor, who thought that if his fellow councillors felt the stimulus of hunger the dispatch of business would be much facilitated. At last an illiterate member got up and exclaimed—

"I ham astonished, I ham surprised, I ham amazed, Mr. Mayor, that you will not let us go to lunch!"

"I'm surprised," exclaimed one of his colleagues, "that a gentleman who has got so much 'am' in his mouth wants any lurch at all!"

THEN HE STOOD DOWN.

The witness looked youthful and appeared to be rather uncomfortable too. Consequently counsel assumed his most imposing manner.

"You describe yourself as a writer?" he began.

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of a writer? A signwriter?"

"No, sir."

"Partly Sir," "Not an author?"

"What do you mean by 'partly'?"

"I'm in father's office, sir. He's a moneylender and I'm the author of all the sharp letters to backward borrowers. If you remember, I sent you one last week, sir."

A REAL BARGAIN.

The majority of women may think that they are clever at driving bargains, but the claim is made that there lives a woman without parallel for commercial wit. Some time ago she entered a large haberdasher's shop in the city to buy a yard of silk which the shopman told her would cost 1-6. Her purchase left a remnant of one and a half yard. The shopman suggested that she should by the remnant.

"What will you take for it?" asked the woman.

"A shilling madam," replied the man politely.

"Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off."

The shopman was staggered for a moment, but, appreciating the humour of the proposal, smilingly made the exchange. Not the least merit of this story is that it is true.

MOST FORTUNATE.

On old farmer one day called at a roadside public-house, where he was well known. The landlady asked him to buy a ticket for a lottery they had on there.

"Well," he said, "I hae naught in ma pocket, or I might."

"Oh, that's a rest, John," she said, "take the ticket, and pay for it any time."

Some time later John called again, and the landlady asked him if he knew who had won the lottery.

"No," he said; "who won?"

"Well, I hardly durst tell you, but our Sam won. Wasn't he lucky?"

"Ay," said John, "he was lucky. And who was second, then?"

"Who would you think, now?" she said.

"I couldn't say," said John.

"Well, it was our Sally. Wasn't she lucky?"

"Ay, she was lucky," said John. "And who was third?"

"Well," she said. "I might as well tell you. I was third. Wasn't I lucky?"

"Ay, you was. Did I ever pay you for that ticket, mistis?"

"No, John, you didn't," she said, fawning upon him.

"Well," said John, "ain't I lucky?"

THE TRAMP WHO KNEW.

It was a good square building, so the tramp—who hadn't tasted food for three days—thought he might get a good square meal out of it.

A lady with a kind, if home-made-looking, face answered the bell, heard his petition, and invited him within.

"Sit down here in the hall, my good man," she said, beaming, "and we will prepare you a meal."

Sighing blissfully, the tramp obeyed orders.

"W'y, mum," he murmured, "this place is paradise!"

The lady smiled,

"That may be your name for it," she said; "but we call it a school of cookery.'

"What?" cried the tramp springing to his feet.

"A school of cookery," repeated the good woman.

"Pardon me, mum," gasped the man; "but I think, after, I'll be movin' on! I'm—I'm not that 'ungry!"

TIMELY ADVICE.

A man who had been a farm servant was able to begin farming for himself. Thinking that he must do as others did, he went to town on the market day, and went into a certain office where he saw other farmers going. He was shown into a private office, and, asked his business, he said—

"I have come because I saw so many other farmers coms here."

He was told that they had come for advice, and the lawyer at once wrote something on a paper, put it in an envelope, sealed it, saying, "Go home at once, and do not open it until you get there; my fee is 6/8."

The man obeyed. Arriving at home, he at once opened the letter, and found its contents to be—

"Never leave until to-morrow what can and ought to be done to day."

He had paid dearly for it, he must needs use it. So he set to work and harvested a field of hay that was ready cut, and finished before dark. On the morrow the rain began, and kept on. The lesson was learnt and the man did not need to visit the lawyer again.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

A gentleman who was fond of a joke entered a dairyman's shop, looked round the shelves, and said, "I'll take a boy."

"A boy sir!" exclaimed the astonished shopkeeper.

"Yes, or a girl," said the gentleman.

The dairyman thought his visitor must be mad, and said mild'y.—

"Pardon me, sir, but this is a milkshop."

"Come outside for a moment," said the joker. And when they had stopped outside, he pointed to a notice in the window.

"I'll take a boy and a girl," he gravely repeated. "Read what your own notice states, "Families supplied in any quantities.'"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VOGUE FOR GREY LINEN.

Among the most fashionable colours in linen gowns and costumes, writes a Paris correspondent, grey has first place this summer. Probably one of the reasons why it is enjoying such a vogue is that grey is a splendid washing shade, while mauve—the only other colour for those who are in half-mourning—is apt to wash out with the first visit to the blanchisseuse, and often fades with the first sun test is receives. The new linen is very soft and supple and does not show every crease and crumple on the surface like the starched gowns of the past; while the latest models are made with fichu effect, the long ends being crossed at the back and brought forward again to form the belt. Sometimes these ends are finished with a big soft Japanese bow behind; but this is only becoming to the few and is rather inclined to give the waist a thick appearance. With these toilettes the favourite chaussure is the low-cut shoe of soft doeskin in black, grey, or white, and tied with a broad ribbon.

A HOTCH-POTCH OF MATERIALS.

There are always some Parisians bold enough to mingle summer and winter materials in the most topsy-turvy fashion. Thus, under a hot sun, a hat worn recently was made entirely of lace, with an edge of sable all round while the crown had a band of marabout encircling it with a few moss roses tucked here and there into the soft fleecy whiteness. Another hat, probably by the same maker, was of mousseline-de-soie, bordered with ermine.

THE TAILOR-MADES OF TO-DAY.

The softened tailor-made is still affected by some women, notwithstanding the temperature, and fine black cloth holds its own with toile-de-soie and charmeuse. The pleats at the side, held in place with straps and buttons, are a happy feature in cloth, while, where the costumes in toile-de-soine are concerned, the straps are designed in charmeuse to give relief to the soile. The short skirt and short cutaway coats of these costumes give a very youthful air to the wearer while the cuffs of the most up-to-date models end just at the point where they used to begin, and are quite in keeping with the whole. The semi-long glove is once more in demand, thanks to the short sleeves, and happily for the glove maker, if for no one else, while silk is used as well as kid and is often finished with long lace tops.

A PURE LOUIS XVI. FROCK.

One pure Louis XVI. frock was seen recently. The corsage was made with a fichu of fine lawn and lace, mellowed with age, and the skirt, which measured four yards in diameter, was set in gathers round the waist. The gown was carried out in shot grey and pink taffetas, and was very pretty and picturesque, while, after the tight skirts of the last few months, it provided a delightful relief. There were, however, no paniers introduced upon it, and the silhouette of the wearer was certainly more graceful than that of the twentieth century women round her.

DEATH OF SIR H. TICHBORNE.

Famous Trial Recalled.

We regret to learn from a Winchester correspondent that Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, Bt., has passed away at his Hampshire seat Tichborne Park, Alresford. Sir Henry who was an annual visitor to Bombay, was the twelfth baronet, the family being an ancient one, said to have been of great importance in Hampshire before the Conquest, and to have derived its name from the River Itchen, at the head of which it had estates.

Sir Henry Tichborne now deceased was the posthumous son of Sir Alfred Joseph, the eleventh baronet, who died shortly before the birth of his son on May 28, 1866 The tenth baronet, Sir James Francis Dougaty-Tichborne, had a son named Roger "lost at sea on the coast of South America in the spring of 1854." So narrates Burke, but of the actual loss of the ship in which he was voyaging there existed a considerable amount of uncertainty, and this uncertainty was the occasion of the most remarkable trial of the Victorian epoch. In the year 1869 an adventurer from Australia, who had read in the newspapers an advertisement seeking information about the missing heir to the baronetcy, came to London, and professed that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. It was one of the most audacious claims ever made, and its author came to be known as "The Claimant." He pretended to have gone through wondrous adventures, finishing up with his settlement as a butcher at Wagga Wagga, in New South Wales. The pretensions of the man were supported chiefly by the fact that Lady Tichborne "recognised" him as her son. It was shown, however, at the trial that her mind was so possessed by the relief that Roger Tichborne was still living that her recognition was of no legal value as evidence. One witness, who called himself Jean Luie, swore most circumstantially to the story told by the Claimant, but he was convicted of perjury and sent to prison.

ARTHUR ORTON.

The cause was first heard in the Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Bovill, where, strange to say, it attracted only a moderate amount of attention, though it lasted over 100 days. In the result the Claimant was non-suited, and was then immediately arrested on a charge of perjury, and brought to trial before Chief Justice Cockburn. This was in 1873, and the case, full of dramatic surprises from day to day, lasted for 188 days. Eventually the jury found that the pretended Roger Tichborne, was in fact Arthur Orton, a native of Wapping, and, being found guilty of perjury, he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. Of the public interest excited it is almost impossible to-day to convey an adequate impression. Mr. John Bright admitted that he had read every word of it in "The Daily Telegraph." No drama could have presented more theatrical surprises, no romance more sensations. Not the smallest of the remarkable features of the case were a famous speech of Sir John Coleridge, of almost unprecedented length in the Common Pleas, the persistency of Dr. Kenealy, the Claimant's counsel, and a remarkable summing-up by the Lord Chief Justice. The two trials are said to have cost something like £200,000 and of this the Tichborne estates were mulcted to the extent of £90,000. The Claimant was liberated in 1884, and died in obscure lodgings in Marylebone, April 2, 1898, having admitted some time before his death that he was Arthur Orton.

The baronet now deceased was, of course, the son of the younger brother of the missing Sir Roger. He married in 1887 Mary Gwendoline, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Henry Petre, a grandson of the eleventh Lord Petre. Of this marriage there is one son, who now succeeds to the title and estates, Joseph Henry Bernard Doughty-Tichborne, who is in his 21st year, and a lieutenant in the 8th Hussars.

Sir Henry Tichborne was a keen traveller, and fond of hunting big game in India and Africa. Lady Fichborne shared her husband's interests and pursuits, and accompanied him on his expeditions. Both sides of the family are Catholic. It is said that the late baronet possessed on of the finest collections of guns and other firearms in England. One of the famous traditions of Tichborne Park is the Mabella Dole, which comes down from the days of Henry II. Mabella was the wife of the head of the Tichborne family of those times, and when dying she is reported to have pleaded with her husband to give to the poor annually a certain part of the produce of the estate, predicting that if this pious duty were neglected certain grave misfortunes would befall the family. It is said that at one time the doles were intermitted, and, of course the curse came, as curses do—in legend. At any rate, the Mabella Dole has, we believe, been revived. One of the late baronet's wanderings was to Australia, where he learned nothing of Roger Tichborne, but a good deal of Arthur Orton.

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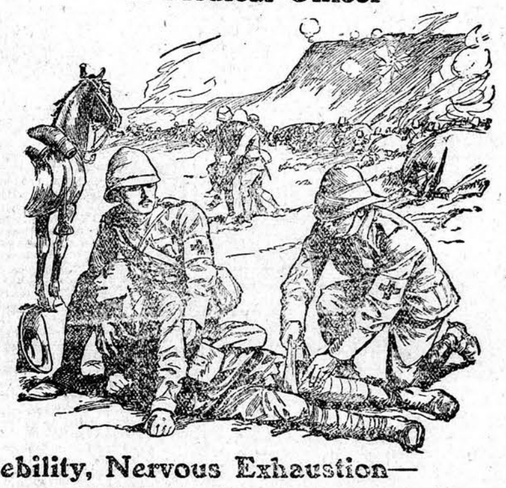
A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

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Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully,

(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

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"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Muddiman C. S. is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Rai Bahadur Pryn Lal Ganguly have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for appointment as Deputy Collector.

Rev. J. J. Wright is appointed Junior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bengal establishment.

Lieut J. E. B. Serafton has been selected for employment in the Civil Police of the Central Provinces.

Captain Boalth I. M. S., reverts to military duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lugard officiates as Superintending Engineer vice Mr. R. Mitra on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain McVean I. M. S. officiates as Agency Surgeon, 2nd class, at Muscat vice Captain Urosale granted fifteen months' leave.

Mr. Latimer, Political Assistant, is granted three months' leave.

Lieut. W. G. Neale is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange of services is sanctioned between Captain R. K. White I.M.S., and Captain A. A. McKnight R. A. M. C.

The following officers retired:—Colonel Williamson, Major Coleham, 32 Lancers, Captain E. N. S. Gordon and Lieut.-Colonel French, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. McRobert, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, and Captain Pawley, South Indian Railway Volunteers, have been given the Volunteer officers decorations.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has appointed the following Civilian officers as Military Accountants, 2nd class, on probation :—Messrs. H. F. Playne, A. C. Tyndale, A. Slater, G. R. O'Dould, J. H. G. T. Walker, C. H. Borthwick, W. J. Coates, J. R. S. Scott, H. L. Livingstone and Mr. M. R. Cobarn.

SIND EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 12.

A public meeting of the representatives of the Province of Sind will be held at Frere Hall on Tuesday, 23rd August at 7-15 p.m. to consider the form the Sind Memorial to His Majesty the late King-Emperor Edward VII shall take. The Commissioner is to take the Chair.

CHARGES AGAINST A HEAD CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

Durga Prasad, head clerk of Kyasth College, Allahabad, who was under trial here for criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts has pleaded guilty to one of the charges. The prosecution will probably withdraw the other charges.

EXPORT OF WHEAT AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 12.

During the week ending 8th instant 993,276 cwts. of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January 1910 up to 2,619,753 cwts. as against 3,210,256 cwts. for the corresponding period of 1909.

CAMDEN MURDER CASE.

Wireless Telegram from the Montrose.

The following remarkable message was published by the "Daily Mail" on July 29. It was despatched to them from the s.s. "Montrose" during her voyage by Captain Kendall, her commander, regarding the two passengers who were subsequently arrested as being Crippen and Miss Le Neve :—

The man on board the "Montrose" supposed to be Crippen, answers to the descriptions given in the police report, as also does his companion to that of Miss Le Neve.

I discovered them two hours after leaving Antwerp, but did not wire my owners until I had found out conclusively. I conversed with both at the same time, took keen observation of all points, felt quite confident as to their identity.

They booked for the passage in Brussels as Mr. John Robinson and Mr. Robinson, and came on board at Antwerp in brown suits, soft grey hats, and white canvas shoes. They had no baggage, but carried a small grip bought on the Continent.

My suspicion was aroused when seeing them on the deck beside a boat, she squeezed his hand, which seemed to me unnatural for father and son, so I suspected them at once.

I was well posted as to the crime committed, so I got on the scent at once. I said nothing to the officers till the following morning when I took my chief officer into my confidence. He then detected the same peculiarities as myself.

I warned him that the discovery must be kept absolutely quiet, as it was too good a thing to lose, so we made a lot of them, and kept them smiling.

When at lunch I examined both hats, the man's was stamped, "Jackson, Boulevard du Nord." Miss Le Neve's has had no name on it, but was packed under the brim with paper to make it fit. She has the manner and appearance of a very refined, modest girl. She does not speak, but always wears a pleasant smile.

She is entirely under his thumb and will not leave him for a moment. Her suit is anything but a good fit, the trousers being tight about the hips and split a little down the back, being secured with large safety-pins.

You will notice I did not arrest them. The course I am pursuing is the best, as they have no suspicion and with so many passengers it prevents any excitement. They have been under strict observation throughout the voyage, because if they "smells a rat," Crippen might do something rash. I noticed a revolver in his hip pocket.

He continually shaves his upper lip, his beard is growing nicely. He is often seen stroking it and looking pleased. He is looking more like a farmer every day. He shows deep marks by the bridge of his nose caused through wearing spectacles although he has worn none since he came on board.

Crippen sits about on deck reading, or pretending to read. Both seem to be thoroughly enjoying all their meals. They have not been seasick. I have discussed various parts with him. He knows Toronto, Detroit, and California well, and, says he, is going to take his boy to California for his health—meaning Miss Le Neve.

He says that when the ship arrives he will go to Detroit by boat if possible, as he prefers it.

Among the books he has been interested in has been "The Pickwick Papers," and he is busy now reading "Four Just Men"—all about a murder in London and £1,000 reward.

(Sd.) KENDALL,
Commander.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN UNREST.

"Times" Article.

The "Times," London, announces a series of articles on Indian unrest by their special correspondent who recently spent several months in this country. Of these the following is the first :—

That there is a lull in the storm of unrest which has lately swept over India is happily beyond doubt. Does this lull indicate a gradual and steady return to more normal and peaceful conditions? Or, as in other cyclonic disturbances in tropical climes, does it merely presage fiercer outbursts yet to come? Has the blended policy of repression and concession adopted by Lord Morley and Lord Minto really cowed the forces of criminal disorder and rallied the representatives of moderate opinion to the cause of sober and Constitutional progress? Or has it come too late either permanently to arrest the former or to restore confidence and courage to the latter?

These are the two questions which the present situation in India most frequently and obviously suggests but it may be doubted whether they by any means cover the whole field of potential developments. They are based apparently upon the assumption that Indian unrest, even in it most extreme forms, is merely the expression of certain political aspirations towards various degrees of emancipation from British tutelage ranging from a larger share in the present system of administration to a complete revolution in the existing relations between Great Britain and India and that the issues thus raised being essentially political they can be met by compromise on purely political lines. This assumption ignores, I fear, certain factors of very great importance, social religious and economic, which profoundly affect if they do not altogether overshadow the political problem. The question to which I propose to address myself in these articles is whether Indian unrest represents merely as we are prone to imagine the human and not unnatural impatience of subject races fretting under an alien rule which however well intentioned must often be irksome and must sometimes appear to be harsh and arbitrary or whether to-day in its more extreme forms at any rate it does not represent an irreconcilable reaction against all that not only British rule but Western civilization stands for.

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES.

I will not stop at present to discuss how far the lamentable deficiencies of the system of education which we have ourselves introduced into India have contributed to the Indian unrest. That that system has been productive of much good, few will deny, but few also can be so blind as to ignore the fact that it tends on the one hand to create a semi-educated proletariate, unemployed, and largely unemployable, and on the other hand, even where failure is less complete, to produce dangerous hybrids, more or less superficially imbued with Western ideas, and at the same time more or less completely divorced from the realities of Indian life. Many other circumstances also which have helped the promoters of disaffection I must reserve for subsequent discussion. Some of them are economic, such as the remarkable rise in prices during the last decade. This has seriously enhanced the cost of living in India and has specially affected the very classes amongst whom disaffection is most widespread. The clerk, the teacher, the petty Government official, whose exiguous salaries have remained the same find themselves today relatively, and in many cases actually, worse off than the artis or even the labourer, whose wages have in many cases risen in proportion to the increase of living. Plague, which in the course of the last 14 years, has carried off over 5,000,000 people, and two terrible visitations of famine have caused in different parts of the country untold misery and consequent bitterness. On the other hand the growth of commerce and industry and the growing interest taken by all classes in commercial and industrial questions have led to a corresponding resentment of the fiscal restraints placed upon India by the Imperial Government for the selfish benefit as it is contended of the British manufacturer and trader. Much bad blood has undoubtedly been created by the treatment of British Indians in South Africa and the attitude adopted in British colonies generally towards Asiatic immigrants. The social relations between the two races in India itself—always a problem of infinite difficulty—have certainly not been improved by the large influx of a lower class of Europeans which the development of railways and telegraphs and other industries requiring technical knowledge have brought in their train. Nor can it be denied that the growing pressure of office work as well as the increased facilities of home leave and frequent transfers from one post to another have inevitably to some extent lessened the contact between the Anglo-Indian official and the native population. Of more remote influences which have indirectly reacted upon the Indian mind, it may suffice for the present to mention the South African War, which lowered the prestige of our arms, and the Russo-Japanese War, which was regarded as the first blow dealt to the ascendency of Europe over Asia. Each of the above points has its own importance and deserves to be closely studied, for upon the way in which we shall in the future handle some of the delicate questions which they raise will largely depend our failure or our success in coping with Indian unrest—that is, in preventing its invasion of other classes than those to which it has been hitherto confined. But the clue to the real spirit which informs Indian unrest must be sought elsewhere.

TWO COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS.

Two misconceptions appear to prevail very widely at home with regard to the nature of the unrest. The first is that disaffection of a virulent and articulate character is a new phenomenon in India; the second is that the existing disaffection represents a genuine, if precocious and misdirected, response on the part of the Eastern educated classes to the democratic ideals of the modern Western world which our system of education has imported into India. It is easy to account for the prevalence of both these misconceptions. We are a people of notoriously short memory, and when a series of sensational and dastardly crimes, following on a tumultuous agitation in Bengal and a campaign of inexcusable violence in the Press at last aroused and alarmed the British public, the vast majority of Englishmen were under the impression that since the black days of the Mutiny law and order had never been seriously assailed in India, and they therefore rushed to the conclusion that if the pax Britannica had been so rudely and suddenly shaken the only possible explanation lay in some novel wave of sentiment or some grievous administrative blunder which had abruptly disturbed the harmonious relations between the rulers and the ruled. People had forgotten that disaffection in varying forms and degrees of intensity has existed at all times amongst certain sections of the population, and under the conditions of our rule can hardly be expected to disappear altogether. Whether British statesmanship has always sufficiently reckoned with its existence is another question. More than 30 years ago, for instance the Government of India had to pass a Bill dealing with the aggressive violence of the vernacular Press on precisely the same grounds that were alleged in support of this year's Press Bill and with scarcely less justification whilst just 13 years ago two British officials fell victims at Poona to a murderous conspiracy, prompted by a campaign of criminal virulence in the Press closely resembling those which have more recently robbed India of many valuable lives.

To imagine that Indian unrest has been a sudden growth because its outward manifestations have assumed new and startling forms of violence is a dangerous delusion and no less misleading is the assumption that it is merely the outcome of Western education or the echo of Western democratic aspirations because it occasionally, and chiefly for purposes of political expediency adopts the language of Western demagogues.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR POSITION.

But if in this respect the problems with which we are confronted appear to me more serious and complex than official optimism is sometimes disposed to admit, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no cause for despondency if we only realize how strong our position in India still is and use our strength wisely and sympathetically but at the same time, with firmness and consistency. It is important to note at the outset that the more dangerous forms of unrest are practically confined to the Hindus and amongst them to a numerically small proportion of the vast Hindu community. Not a single Mahomedan has been implicated in, though some have fallen victims to the criminal conspiracies of the last few years. Not a single Mahomedan of any account is to be found in the ranks of disaffected politicians. For reasons, in fact, which I shall set forth later on, it may be confidently asserted that never before have the Mahomedans of India as a whole identified their interests and their aspirations so closely as at the present day with the consolidation and permanence of British rule. It is almost a misnomer to speak of Indian unrest. Hindu unrest would be a far more accurate term, connoting with far greater precision the forces underlying it, though to use it without reservation would be to do a grave injustice to the vast numbers of Hindus who are as yet untainted with disaffection. These include all or almost all the Hindu ruling chiefs and landed aristocracy, as well as the great mass of the agricultural classes which form in all parts of India the overwhelming majority of the population.

THE MAINSPRINGS OF DISAFFECTION.

That a movement confined to a mere fraction of the population of India has no title to be called a "national" movement would scarcely need to be argued even if the variegated jumble of races and peoples castes and creeds that make up the population of India were not in itself an antithesis to all that the word "national" implies. Nevertheless it would be equally foolish to underrate the forces which underlie this movement for they have one common nexus and a very vital one. They are the dominant forces of Hinduism forces which go to the very root of a social and religious system than which none in the history of the human race has shown greater vitality and stability.

THE TEA DUTY.

Motion for Preference.

On July 25 the Budget resolutions came on for consideration in the House of Commons, and upon the proposal for the continuance of the tea duty at 5d. per pound there was a debate dealing with the question of Colonial Preference. It was initiated by Mr. J. F. Hope, who moved that on Colonial tea the duty should be reduced to 4d. He represented, first, that the existing duty was excessive, amounting as it did to a tax of sixty-two per cent. on the average value of the commodity and of nearly 100 per cent. on the poorer qualities. Secondly, his purpose was to establish the principle of Colonial Preference experimentally, and to recommend his suggestion he pointed out that in return for the reduction of the duty Ceylon might grant a rebate of duty on articles exported from the United Kingdom. To make good the loss of revenue the Chancellor of the Exhequer could put an additional 1d. on China tea and introduce ad valorem graduation. Lord Ronaldshay, in supporting the hon. friend's amendment, urged the Government to show that they were not bound by the chains of economical dogma.

Col. Seely, after reminding the House that the duty had been reduced from 8d., the point at which it stood in 1904, to 5d., showed that as our import of tea from British possessions was enormously greater than our import from China and Java the adoption of the amendment would entail a loss to the Exchequer of £1,000,000 or more. This the Government could not possibly face, even to please the Colonies. The imposition of an additional penny on China tea would go a very little way towards making good the deficiency that would be caused by the proposed preference. It was dangerous, observed the right hon gentleman, to assume that any fiscal proposal would be received with gratitude in the Dominions. In the debate last week it was postulated that the proposals then discussed would be acceptable to Canada, but almost at that very moment a deputation of farmers waited on the Canadian Prime Minister and asked him to have nothing to do with the scheme. There could be no more dramatic warning. The Government, therefore, opposed the amendment because it could not be entertained on financial grounds and because they did not believe in cementing the empire by means of a tariff.

Mr. Lyttelton was amazed at the audacity of the Under Secretary for the Colonies in setting the opinion of a deputation against the views of the Ministerial representatives of Canada, expressed at no fewer than five Conferences. The mere mention of Colonial Preference, said Mr. Lyttelton, amid laughter and cheers, caused a suspension of the intellectual faculties of the members of the Government, who might be regarded as gramophones reproducing the same invariable formulas. They disregarded every change of circumstance and thought themselves justified in their stolid immobility. Assuming that a small food tax would be necessary in order to establish Preference, why should it not be imposed for a great Imperial object, the burden of the tax being redressed by some remission of taxation on other articles? The Prime Minister never tired of saying that Colonial Preference must be accompanied by discrimination between one colony and another, as if that were a conclusive objection. But supposing a representation were made by Australia that because Canada was given a preference on wheat a preference on wool ought to be given, what difficulty would there be in explaining to Australia that raw material must not be taxed, and that in no country was there a scientific tariff under which it was taxed? The position taken up by the Government at the last Colonial Conference was that in fiscal matters no distinction could be made between our kinsfolk across the sea and foreigners. This was a lamentable, humiliating state of things. But, he would point out, in one respect the foreigner had already been placed at a disadvantage, for under the system which had existed for many years the Crown Colony loans were issued here and the Crown Colony agents were expected to come to this country first for the manufactures which the Colonies did not produce and which they required. Col. Seely disputed the accuracy of this statement, declaring that it was a delusion to suppose that this preference was given to the United Kingdom, but Mr. Lyttelton adhered to what he had said, and there was an interchange of affirmation and denial.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Unionists sarcastically whether they realised that in putting forward this amendment they were abandoning the original Birmingham faith? When the great scheme for a scientific tariff was promulgated India was advisedly left out, for the duties on articles imported from here were insignificant, and so she had nothing to offer us in return for a preference on tea.

Mr. Hobhouse, after further debate, reminded members opposite that past Chancellors of the Exchequer had always said that to take 1d. off tea would not benefit the consumers, those who would profit being the producers or the middlemen. Nor did he believe that this small reduction of duty would have the effect of diverting trade from China or Java to India and Ceylon. Although food or taxation was generally undesirable, he held that, as the working classes had so large a share in the control of the affairs of the country, it was not unfair to ask them to bear a share of the cost of empire. Much had been done by the present Government to relieve directly and indirectly the burden upon the poor, and for the present, at any rate, it was not possible to get rid of all food taxation.

Mr Bonar Law, the points of whose speech were loudly cheered by his party laid stress on the immense increase in the production of Java tea and the probability of keen competition with our colonial tea if no preference was given. But, he asserted unequivocally the ground on which the Opposition advocated this preference was political they were influenced by the effect which fairer treatment of our Colonies would have in cementing the empire. He recalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement at the Conference in 1907 that Canadians looked to the British Empire for the extension of their trade and commenting on the disappointment of the hopes then entertained, he pointed to the fact that now a commercial treaty was to be negotiated between Canada and the United States. The Colonies had held persistently to their demand for Colonial Preference. The Dominion Prime Minister said, "We will urge our Dominions to give a preference to the United Kingdom, and in return we urge the United Kingdom to give a preference to us on any duties new existing, or on any duties which may be subsequently imposed." The Government might have met the Dominions by agreeing to grant a preference on the existing duties, which were very small. That, said Mr. Bonar Law emphatically, would have been the policy of statesmen. The alternative was to slam and bar the door. That was the policy of his Majesty's Government.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 185 votes against 145—majority 43.

Then Lord Castlereagh moved to reduce the duty all round to 4d. reminding Ministerialists that they had freely promised to vote against taxes on the necessaries of life.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said he was unable to make this concession, although he hoped to be in a position to make it later, viewed this proposal as a Tariff Reform trap by which he trusted his friends would not be caught.

The amendment was rejected by 162 votes against 99, and afterwards the resolution was confirmed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROYAL ARTILLERY vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHISTS.

There was a good number of spectators present on the Cooperage last evening when the above teams took the field, about twenty minutes after the advertised time for kicking off.

The Telegraphists kicked off, the Artillery immediately taking up the running, McDonald on the left in the first few minutes putting in some very neat runs and pretty centres, which, however, were not converted into goals, as they should have been. About ten minutes from the start, Watts passed the ball forward passed Ibis for Lieut. Keene to run round the back and open the scoring. The Telegraphists (whom several spectators near the writer were designating the Glosters' second eleven), occasionally broke away, Green, however, being their only forward who appeared at all dangerous, and Gair was not troubled at all in this half. The interval arrived with the Artillery leading by the one goal.

In the second half the Artillery kept their opponents strictly on the defensive, and if they had been in their usual scoring form, would certainly have run up a pretty tall score, instead of which they only managed to add another couple of goals in the last quarter of an hour; the first of which was scored by Hewes and the second immediately after by Watts from a penalty kick. Result :—

Royal Artillery	2
Government Telegraphists	0

TEAMS :—

R. G. A.—Goal : Gair ; backs : Franklin and Jones ; half-backs : Wiggett, Watts and Southcott ; forwards : Hewes, Fleming, Lieut. Keene, O'Keefe and McDonald.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHISTS.—Goal : Sexton ; backs : Hulse and Ibis ; half-backs : Dyce and Lawrence ; forwards : Green, Woodcock, Burke ; Alexander and Homer.

CRICKET IN GUJERAT.

KATHIAWAR vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 12.

The concluding match of the Gymkhana tour opened at Rajkot to-day in pleasant weather. Kathiawar winning the toss put their opponents in, and Brooke and Christie opened at 11-30 to the bowling of the Thakore Saheb and Keshavlal. Success very soon attended the bowlers and a regular procession to and from the wickets took place, the Thakore Saheb bowling very well. The score was at 63 for 8 wickets when Hearson joined Watts 20 minutes before lunch and a different complexion was soon put on the game, both the batsmen playing with confidence and hitting all round the wicket and at the interval the 100 had been telegraphed. After lunch they continued scoring freely and it was not until 141 was on the board that Simms bowled Hearson with a yorker; the outgoing man in contributing 37 had shown some of his old form and he and Watts played invaluable innings. The latter played perfect cricket for his 50 runs and has proved himself a first rate batsman.

Kathiawar went in at 10 minutes after 4 and runs came freely to the Thakore Saheb and Monteath. After the Thakore left the Jam Saheb joined Monteath and played his usual inimitable game, making all the bowling look easy. Monteath left at 130 for a well played 57 and though somewhat was always interesting. The Gymkhana fielding was lucky, his batting was keen and the bowling steady Ward in particular keeping a splendid length. What energy in the field was the delight of the spectators.

Kathiwar are now in a very strong position and Bombay will have to do all they can to avoid defeat. Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Brooke, c Umriger, b Thakore Saheb	...	4
Mr Christie, b Keshavlal	...	18
Mr Tillard, b Thakore Saheb	...	3
Mr F Stileman, c Umriger, b Thakore Saheb.		5
Mr Phillips, l-b-w, b Keshavlal	...	0
Mr Thubron, c Cheetham, b Keshavlal	...	4
Mr Anstruther, b Oghad	...	9
Mr O G Stileman, b Keshavlal	...	3
Mr Watts, not out	...	50
Mr Hearson, b Simms	...	37
Mr Ward, b Simms	...	1
Extras	...	13
Total	...	147

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.

The Thakore Saheb, c Christie, b Anstruther	..	19
Mr Monteath, st Brooke, b Anstruther	...	57
The Jam Saheb, not out	...	67
Mr Cheetham, not out	...	10
Extras	...	3
Total for 2 wickets	...	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS,

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
The Thakore Saheb ...	2	44	3	3
Mr Keshavlal ...	19	38	4	6
Mr Oghad ...	6	17	1	1
Mr Simms ...	74	33	0	2
Mr Umtiger ...	1	2	0	0

The Thakore Sahab bowled 2 wides and 1 no ball. Simms bowled 1 no ball.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

Tug-of-War, Final (Catchweights).—The Cameron Highlanders beat the Border Regiment which has had a great reputation hitherto. The 21st Battery scratched.

The Mule Steeplechase.—Sayid Usuf, 12th Co, Abdul Karim, 12th Co., 2 ; There was no third prize as some of the others went over the jump.

Riding and Jumping.—Native troops : Duffadar Geojar Singh, 20th Deccan Horse ; Sowar Syed Ali, Mysore, Imperial Service Lancers' ; Duffadar Abdul Rahman Khan, 3.

The displays which took place this afternoon were trained horses of the 14th Hussars and 10th Ammunition Column. Trick riding by the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the Highland dancing by the Cameron Highlanders, a gallopping competition by a "G" Battery, R. F. A., the scralding by the boy scouts of the local volunteers with and without ladders."

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

The following further results are recorded in the Assault-at-Arms to-day :—

Artillery Galloping.—R H F Sub-Section O Battery; Sub-Section B Co 2; C Sub-Section 3 All C battery.

Physical Drill—Cadets of Bishop Cotton School team, 31 points; Baldwin High School, 28 points; St. Joseph's College 24.

Riding and Jumping:—A "Squadron, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 1; 10th Ammunition Column. R F A 52; G. Squadron, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 35.

Gymnastics, British Troops—Corpl. Inkskip, 14 Hussars; Lance Corpl Barrows, Cameron High Lancers, 2; Private Thornton, 14th Hussars, 3. Five others competed.

Tent-pegging by Lances—Lieutenant Simpson A V C General Cookson 8, Lt Head. Border Regt. 9; Combat Lt. Oswald, Lieutenant Food, Captain Abby.

Line Cutting.—British Troop—S S M Studdert Sergt Regt S S M, R R Carnegi.

Gymnastics, non-instruction :—Narsy Kondasami and Muniguadrum.

Combat, Sword vs Bayonet.—White Ghent, head and posts. Private Lyne, 14th Hussars; Corporal Richards 14th Hussars, S S M R E Carnegie.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Deliciously perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

A London InterView.

Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, third Maharajah of Baroda, the most powerful and enlightened prince in the whole of India, believes in votes for women, says the "Daily Sketch," thus prefacing the first interview which His Highness gave in England.

The Gaekwar speaks English fluently, and with hardly a trace of accent, and his manner is remarkably modest. This ruler, continues the same paper, of one of the largest Indian States, who rides in a golden chariot, and sleeps at home in a bed of solid gold, was wearing the well-cut lounge suite and white waist coat of an English gentleman.

Speaking of King George and his Consort, the Maharajah waxed quite enthusiastic, and said that in our new Monarch he considered we had a wise ruler and a noble and amiable man.

"I have known him, of course, for a long time," the Gaekwar added, "and, as a king, I am very prepossessed with him. Queen Mary, I knew before she was married, and I feel that she is in every way a good woman and a good Queen.

"While I am referring to their Majesties, I should like to say that there is no truth at all in the highly-coloured stories which have been published about the wonderful jewels and teams of white ponies I am supposed to have brought over as presents for the King and Queen.

"I am on an informal visit to this country in the course of a world's tour with my family, and to tell you the truth"—(the Rajah laughed as he made the confession)—"my present visit is largely connected with my teeth, which have been troubling me a lot lately."

The Rajah looked up and smiled with amusement when the "Daily Sketch" asked him what he thought of the suffragists.

"Well," he said, settling his gold-rimmed glasses thoughtfully on his nose, "I take a very liberal view on the subject, you know. If you give a vote to a labouring-man or even to a very much less desirable citizen, why should you deny it to an educated woman who has property and the right to a vote in respect of it?

"Personally, I have arranged for the ladies in my own kingdom of Baroda to have the privilege of voting at the municipal elections."

The Maharajah has the courage of his convictions, and in his Indian kingdom has done everything in his power to help the advancement of his countrywomen. He has inaugurated girls' colleges, technical schools and universities, and his own daughter is the first Indian princess to matriculate from the college at Bombay. With his wife the Maharani he has started an industrial school so that the poor folk in his kingdom may learn trades and become able to support themselves and lead a happier life.

The Gaekwar has three places in Baroda, and keeps English gardeners to look after the beautiful grounds that surround them. The palaces are all lighted and heated with electricity.

In the suite which is travelling round the world with him his Highness has three private English tutors for his sons, his own doctor, two aides-de-camps, a private secretary, an engineer in charge of his motor cars, two valets, an English maid, and two Indian maids for his wife and the Maharani's separate private secretary.

POONA RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

HORSES LEFT IN AFTER THE DECLARATION OF FORFEITS.

THE MONSOON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.—Long Champ, Castalla, Galileo, Chobham, Kismet, Miracle, Pinsher, Paulfey, Cill Dara, Lord Merv, Rose of Malta, Saultine, and Master Delaval.

THE OLD STAND PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Absentee, Vancouver, Cart-of-Arms, Ashanti Gold, Oakton, Sosana, Apology and Forfeit.

AN ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile—Rasmoosum, Uslan, Sir Foote, Panama, Kishra, Vibrena, St. Anthony, Hunter, Silverbelt, Sandid, Rustom-i-Hind, Azsad, Swallor, Burhoesh, and Farhan.

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE—About 5 furlongs—Takti, Suleman, Prime Minister, Rose, Great Power, Little Sanaya, M. V. C., Lahuk, Farick Director, Square and Adham.

DRAW FOR THE NOVICE PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Siberia, Masterlewz, Independent, William Tell, Dignam, Prince of Wales, Patron, Dreadnought, Ivan, Mahya, Suedse, Aurum, Matheran, Uddal, Bandy Dick, Geodskot, Priceless, Occident, Solitaire, Mighty Nugget, Toronto, Armes, Jins, Injabukh, Mohajir, Steel, Officer.

DIVION OF THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—Precious 1st 4lbs, Parliament 2st 7lbs Sialkote 2st 11b, Devon 2st 9lbs, Peculiar 2st 13lbs, Asfaundier 2st 5lbs, Hadee 2st 5lbs, Thaboor 2st 5lbs, Second Thoughts 2st 4lbs, Brigand II 2st 3lbs, Famous 2st 1lb, Dumra 2st 3lbs, Mahraj 7st 13lbs, Lapwing 2st 3lbs, Zamoria 7st 12lbs, Sandid 2st, Company 7st 11lbs, Sun 7st 11lbs, Young Salanic 7st 10lbs, Silvermine 7st 10lbs, Dhafer 7st 9lbs, Tajillmulook 7st 10lbs, Urgent 7st 9lbs, Sulaik 7st 6lbs, Merrily 7st 9lbs, Straight Tip 7st.

Second Meeting.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY 24TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

The following are the first entries for some of the chief events of the Poona races.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distances E C and A Distance.—Alma, the Pilgrim, Lapwing, Straight Tip, Peculiar, Parliament, Valens, Dhafer, Silvermine, Mahraj, Dumra, Merrily, Sulaik, Tajillmuleok, Hoociab, Precious, Sialkot, Devon, Hadee, Thaboor, Sandid, Safe, Azsad, Hyder II, Guinea Mohur, Famous, Young Salanie, Brigand, Winchester, Asfundier, Balmoral, Second Thoughts.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Distance, 1 1-4 mile.—Vancouver, Lancasterite, Fizz, Chobham, Mayfowl, Five Crown, Coat-of-Arms, Pelergonium II, Eustace, Kismet, Ebullition, Sosana, Sue, Mistry, Mom, Realm, Absentee, Master, Delaval, Soultilne, Refresher.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY 28TH, SEPTEMBER 1910.

THE STEWARD'S PURSE—Distance 1 1-2 miles :—Vancouver, Lancasterite, Ashanti Gold, Five Crown, the Cockatoo, Coat-of-Arms, MaFeota, Kismet, Lady Teazel, Lord Barrymore, Hilarity (late St Narcisse), Sosana, Oakton, Sue, Winkfields, Melody, Gerrad, Realm, Absentee, Apology, Galloping Girl II.

THE COLONEL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.—Golightly (late Normal), Miss Clare, Topsail, Tete-a-tete, Encourage, Leo Grande, Lady Nannie, Comeback, Wild Boy, the Missus, Refresher, Cheeky, Pantry Girl.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1910.

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance about 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights :—Mount Dane, Five Crown, Parkhill (late Hilly Park), Mystic Circle, Tete-a-tete, Gerrard, Idle, Ugly, Galloping Girl II.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 1 mile.—Galileo, Chobham, Maytowl, the Cockatoo, Five Crown, Pelargonium II, Coat-of-Arms, Kismet, Eustace, Annamulleck, Sosana, Oakton, Posoe, Paul Pry, Hilarity (late St Narcisse), Sue, Capture, Absentee, Malmsey, Soultine, Refresher, Forfeit.

Second entries close on 23rd instant.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

Probable Calcutta Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

It is now practically settled that the following team of the Calcutta Football Club will go to Bombay to compete for the Rovers Tournament :—Crawford (Capt), Dods, Lee, Fraser, O'Shea, Pooler, Michie, Stewart, Drew, V. Sherman, Taylor, H. Sherman, Manders and Butler.

POONA RACES.

4th Day's Meeting.

SEPTEMBER, AUGUST 10TH.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—Distance—about 2 miles, 1 furlong.

Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Mount Dane (aged)
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown (4 years)
Mr A A Apcar's b e g May fowl (5 years)
Mr Holmes' b e g Mystic Circle (aged)
Major A A Duff's bl aus g Shalto

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance—about 5 furlongs.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus g Longchamp
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent (4 years)
Mr G K's b aus g Chivalry
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e g Kismet
Major Stratton's br e g Parkhill (late Hilly Park) by Bushey Park—Minstrel Girl (4 years).
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Castalia
Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's b e h Elser 14-2
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lammination
Mr F M Garda's br e f Doris
Mr Leek's bl e m Annamulloch
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S' br aus g Killua
Mr R R S' ch e m Cill Dara
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Maid
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Lord Merv
Mr A J De Souza's b e m Rose of Malta
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Bonny Boy
H H Jam Saheb's ch aus h Vigorous
H H Jam Sahek's bl aus h Ebullition

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus g Longshamp.
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo (4 years).
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown (4 years).
Mr G K's ch n aus g Coat of Arms.
Mr G K's b aus m Mafoota.
Mr W T Miles' ch e g Gerard.
Mr P B Avasia's b e g Vancouver
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13-3
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13-2 1-4
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 12-3
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13-3 1-2
Mr D G Dnere's g a h Little Sanaya 13-3
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Sharaz 13-2 1-2
Mr Beg's g a h Happyland 13-2 1-4
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Nishan 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Charlie 12-2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Sir Jamal 13-1 3-4.
Mr D G Dh

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 11th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter .....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell .....H M S
H I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr Maclean ...Royal Navy
H I M S Hardings.....Comdr Farewell .....H I M
H I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack .....H I M S
H I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....H I M
H I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
H I M S Polinarus...Comdr Tayle .....H I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 12.

Badric .....1613 Jones .....
Otomatis.....2363 Robinson ...Andrew Zael & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falls .....W & A Graham & Co
Caithness.....2922 Procter...W & A Graham & Co
Feroozi .....3229 Johnstone .....B & P S N & Co
Humayun.....2154 Moloney.....B & P S N & Co
Hydra.....831 Kersibern...F F Campbell & Co
Himalaya .....3700 Spicer .....P & O S N Co
Islami .....1604 Green.....B & P S N & Co
Kola.....510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Mars .....2236 Goodwin .....M M & Co
Markgraf .....2325 Michelsen .....A Strandes & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....S & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera .....1361 Rose .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin .....T Morrison & Co
Nawab .....2041 Hillet .....T Morrison & Co
Norbudda .....1961 Ramage .....M M & Co
Nera .....3439 Casanova.....M M & Co
Orissa .....3525 Keddie .....M M & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Trautenfels .....2932 Hupers.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Said.....502 Willoughby.... B & H S N & Co
Singa.....1912 Morrison ...Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	23 S...	M M & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood...	Karachi	15 S...	E Nixon & Co
D&E Othello	3227	Webster	Hull	19 S...	James Finlay & Co
F Hakata Maru	3820	Mooker	Kobe	12-8 ..	N Y Kaisha
G Mohammadi	1351	Geddis	Zanzibar	13-8...	B & P S N Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson...	Persian Gulf	11-8...	B & P S N Co
K Glenculuany	3067	Craig	Hull	20 S...	J Mackintosh & Co
N Abydos	1639	Smailes	Rangoon	13-8...	G Cassam
P Ariel	2238	Race	Dunkirk	16-8...	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	2718	Davis	Hongkong	16 S...	Florio & R S N Co
5 Siracusa	1918	Antonio	Genoa	15-8	F R S N & Co
9 Delhi	4785	Gordon	Shanghai	31 S...	P & O S N & Co
13 Egypt	4163	Summers	London	13-8 ..	P & O S N Co
15 Narani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	11-8 ..	T Morrison & Co
16 Goalpara	1359	Whytehead	Basrah	15 S ..	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	12 S..	B & I S N Co Ltd
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N P	6 S	B & I S N Co Ltd
Ponani	552	Fazeera	N P	30 S	B & I S N Co Ltd
Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	M'Gos.	12 S..	B & I S N Co Ltd

Offside

Strathgarry	2340	Neil	Philadelphia	25-8	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Juba	134	Baldwin	Marmagoa	13 S ..	Warden & Co
Nadeti	1160	Gore	P Gulf	18 S...	B & P S N & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	980	MacDiarmid	Karachi	12 S...	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Himalaya	Spicer	London, July 22
	Markgraf	Michelsen	Daresalam, July 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Trifels	Vollers	Hamburg
	Feliciana	Falck	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain his particlearance on Friday :—

Steamer Nera, Casanova, Nomea.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Trautenfels, for Hamburg.
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar.
" Magna, for Persian Gulf.
" Nawab, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday evening, via Lamu.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 12.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—18 cwt subabs, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—500 cwt castorseed, Sizing Material and Co ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

Glenclunny s—4,002 cwt cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,413 bales cotton 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 22,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwt linseed, Sandoy and Co ; 2,080 cwt myrabolams, W Beohar.

Glenclunny s—56 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 150 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co ; 198 cwt gum, S Cooverji and Co.

Ariela s—112 bales hemp and 200 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co ; 165 bales cotton dropping, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 13th August 1910.

FOOD REFORM.

THE National Food Reform Association reached the stage of its second Annual Meeting which took place the other day, in the Caxton Hall. Before entering on the business of the assembly, the Secretary read letters of apology from some members of Parliament who were kept away by the prior claims of a Debate in the House of Commons and many other distinguished persons, who all expressed sympathy with the objects of the Association. Dr. Harry Campbell, M. D., was in the chair and spoke of the two great reasons that led him to welcome the movement to introduce a reform in the food of the nation, namely, the shocking and increasing prevalence of rickets in the children of the great towns of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and the desperate dental condition of 90 per cent., if not more, of the people of the British Isles. Dr. Campbell attributes this to mal-nutrition and that again to the use of improper food. He referred to the magnanimous offer of an unknown donor to set aside £ 200,000 for providing cheap dentistry to the poor of the Kingdom, but declared that such a sum was quite inadequate. To accomplish the good work desired by the anonymous benefactor would require £ 300,000,000, so widespread is the need. It would be far better, said he, to spend money in preventing the decay of teeth and convert people to the use of proper nourishing food. Other speakers, Mrs. Sarah Grand, the Hon. Neville Lytton, General Sir Stanley Edwardes, K.C.B., spoke to various resolutions. The latter referred to the long years he had spent in service in India and to the lesson he there learned, of moderation in the use of meat, a lesson he had bettered since he returned home, for he had given it up altogether and found his health improved.

Every one has not the courage of the General, nor is hygienic success to be attained so easily by all. The Second Annual Report of the Association records the rapid advance of the movement in public interest. Meetings, accompanied in many cases with cookery demonstrations, were held all over England, notably in Clifton Dartmouth, in different parts of London, at Leamington, Worcester, Great Malvern, Liverton, Taunton, Somerset, Slough, Haslemere and in Edinburgh. Addresses were given by various diet experts or persons of physiological experience who desire to see a simple, moderate dietary replace the rich and too abundant menus that tickle the palate, but ruin the digestions of many who might know better than to go on digging their own early graves with their teeth. Most of the speakers dwelt on the National urgeney for Diet Reform and many described the appalling ignorance of those who cater for the artisan class. Mrs. Despard, with the energy that distinguishes that plucky little lady, rubbed in this view of the subject at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion that as many people died in London of over-eating as of over-drinking was driven home by some of the speakers with the equally true dictum that if people do not die at once from such a cause, their health suffers and their efficiency as human beings is impaired. It is just as obvious, and, should be even more disturbing to the national conscience that a still larger class have too little to eat, and that little of a wrong kind. For them the need of Food Reform is as great, if not greater than for the luxuriously misled. To teach them the constituents that will best repair the waste of the body, and to make the most of their scanty resources by selecting as nourishing food as their means allow, and to cook it in the wisest way is a good work that the Association has at heart and does what it can to further.

As is unfortunately the case in all such efforts to rouse the public to a sense and practice of better things, funds to support the movement are few and slow in coming in, though its altruistic leaders have sacrificed much to establish and further it. Mr. Eustace Miles labours with all his expert might in lecturing, arranging demonstrations and convincing people that health is the surest weapon in man's armoury for attaining success in life to be treated as a business proposition that every one should intelligently make the most of. The Association publishes many useful little books of an instructive and economical character and a sale of such literature goes on briskly at the rooms of the Association in Westminster. The question of Food Reform has even entered the field of politics. Many members of Parliament, approached on the subject during the last general election, expressed themselves in favour of it, and the "British Medical Journal" observed with satisfaction this new departure of the National Food Reform Association. The same publication deplores the fact that "the abundance of cheap and varied food has not given England a healthier and better nourished population, for the wage-earning classes of the present day are notoriously less robust, physically, than they were a hundred years ago. . . . The present cheapness of dietetic luxuries has proved an evil; cheap tea and sugar have done dis-service to our people while the relative cheapness of meat, especially tinned meat, has induced a disproportionate expenditure on an article of diet, the dietetic value of which is overestimated." The Journal also says that it is the duty of the medical profession to preach moderation. It is sad to think that this Association of enthusiasts bent on the betterment of the physique and mental efficiency of the people of Great Britain should be in low water to carry on their wise and benevolent crusade. Yet the membership—of admirers—increases, and the Executive Committee is formed of influential men and women. The Secretary gets through a heavy amount of responsible work, which be it observed he has done for love for two years and a half, though it was intended that he should have at least £100 a year for his services. The promoters of the movement must meanwhile be cheered by the knowledge that the desire to adopt a wiser diet is spreading and that increasing numbers find the practice easy and beneficial.

MADRAS PARSIS' FIRE TEMPLE.

THE consecration of a Fire Temple that took place this week in Madras is an event of considerable importance to the Parsis, for the temple is the first of its kind in all South India, except Hyderabad. It is well known that the Parsis, wherever they go, first take care to have their sacred fire with them. But in distant places that fire is not of a very sacred kind as it has not been consecrated according to the solemn rites of their religion. Such less sacred fires are also kept in temples, but these temples are not venerated so highly as those containing fires which having been consecrated according to rites enjoined by the Avesta. The Parsis have been long settled in Madras and they built a small tower of silence in that city so long ago as 1796, though for some reasons it has never been used for disposing of their dead. Similarly they had a separate place of worship where fire was kept by priests for a long time. But a regular consecrated Fire Temple they had not until the other day. The Parsi Community of that city, aided substantially by a wealthy and religiously-minded Parsi are now in possession of a Fire Temple of a high order of sanctity such as the Parsis always wish to have if they can in their settlements. The Fire Temples of the highest order are, of course, rare in India, there being only eight, four in Gujarat and four in Bombay. The fire for such is consecrated with great trouble and expense, and requires elaborate rites performed for fully a year. No less than sixteen kinds of fire must be used for the purpose and some of these fires are obtained with great difficulty, as, for instance, that from fire-balls and meteors which are brought from the most distant places at great expense. The Parsi Community of Madras is not evidently rich enough to afford the luxury of consecrating a fire temple of this most sacred order in its midst; but one day in the future it may grow important enough to possess such a temple. The Parsis of Calcutta, too, do not possess such, though they have one of the next order for the last seventy years. Madras had some even of the second order to which as we said most the Fira Temples in India with the exception of eight belong. The consecration ceremony of temples of this kind, to which that lately erected at Madras belongs, is not so elaborate, but still it is solemn enough. Four instead of sixteen kinds of fire are required, and it is interesting to note that one kind of fire essential for the ceremeny includes that used by the civil, military and judicial heads of the place. At Madras the other day they brought the fire used by the Governor, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, and the Chief Justice. These fires are not used at once for consecration purposes, but have to undergo intricate cleansing ceremonies before they could be held pure and used for religious purposes. The idea underlying all this strange procedure is to have the fire which Parsis honour in their temple as catholic as possible. It should include as much as possible fire of every kind and that used by all classes of persons from the rulers and judges and generals down to humble artizans like smiths, bakers and the like. Even fire of cremated dead bodies is used, though ordinarily it is held sinful to touch or even to see such fire.

INDIAN POLICE IN SHANGHAI.

EIGHTY Sikh policemen are under trial at present in Shanghai on a charge of insubordination. According to the Captain Superintendent who brings the charge against them, on the 18th ultimo, a parade was organised at Louza station to present a challenge shield presented by Mr. W. D. Little for shooting. Under a hundred Sikhs under arms paraded at first, and the number was afterwards increased to 130 or 140 men. Colonel Bruce, Capt. Barrett and Mr. McEuen were present, and all the Sikh officers. When the shield was presented Colonel Bruce addressed the men, and afterwards gave orders to Captain Barrett for the men to be dismissed. Previous to this Captain Barrett informed him that he thought there would be trouble among the men, and he had already received a warning that there would probably be trouble on the parade. To obviate anything of the kind happening and to prevent the men taking any such regrettable action the Captain-Commandant told the sergeants to fall out and that he would listen to them when the parade had been dismissed. When the first order to dismiss was given not a single man moved. During the next twelve or fifteen minutes the order was repeated at least six or eight times, the men having been told previously that the sergeants would be allowed to speak when the parade was dismissed. Colonel Bruce heard the order given, and repeated by the native officers, who, with some of the sergeants, actually went among them to persuade them to dismiss. The whole of the men all this time flatly and with loud murmurings refused to obey Seeing that it was impossible to obtain obedience from this noisy and insubordinate assembly, the Colonel told the men again through the interpreter that he would give them five minutes more to obey and that the men not quartered at Louza Station must leave the compound. He added that if they continued to disobey he would report the matter to the higher authorities. Still they refused. It appears there were grievances between one section and another of the Sikhs, but there were no serious grievances though the men thought otherwise. There have been three Sikh outbreaks in Shanghai during the last four years. On the 1st July the Malwa and Mahja factions of the force were quartered in different stations. The men had wanted this change for four years, and the change contributed partly to the present trouble. But they had the legitimate means of bringing their grievances forward for redress and being most of them old soldiers the case is likely to go hard with them. Discipline must be maintained.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND EDUCATION.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a letter addressed to a representative educationist in Sind on the subject of a bill which would give to district boards opportunities for initiative in improving the educational facilities within their areas. It is a matter for regret that this bill will not go before the Legislative Council with the advantage of Government's introduction, and it is difficult to understand the motive for the opposition which has induced Government to abandon the measure. Had it been proposed to foree upon the people of the districts a tax to provide them with education, which they might not want we could fully understand it. But the Oriental mind is naturally suspicious and we can only suppose that this attempt to give to the districts voluntary machinery for self-improvement has been regarded ac the possible forerunner of something more drastic. The bill itself, even from the most prejudiced point of view, is a very harmless measure. It is entitled a bill to enable District Boards to suggest local taxation for educational objects, and provides that no action shall be taken except at the request of a two-thirds majority of the members. Having received such a request, Government may levy a cess according to the provision of the Local Funds Acts as applied to each district. The proceeds of such a cess are to be used entirely for the purposes of education and to be spent by the District Board, except in so far as money collected from the area of a Municipality or Cantonment Committee is concerned, that having to be handed over to the authority in question. This measure was suggested by a representative of Sind in the course of a debate at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, and while we are so constantly hearing of the enthusiasm of the people for education, we should have imagined it would be universally acceptable. After this that enthusiasm, when again it is advanced in the Council Chamber, must be regarded with a certain cold suspicion, which will not advance the cause of education, but at the same time it will be to the advantage of the Presidency, if money is not spent upon schools, which if they are not appreciated are wasted. This refers, of course, to the Presidency Proper. It does not apply to Sind, where the measure originated, and where we are glad to see there are signs of a different condition of public feeling. Government, however, were anxious that the benefit of such an Act should be extended to every race and creed in the Presidency and they are dropping it with reluctance. At the same time they view with satisfaction assurances that the Mahomedans of Sind are willing to tax themselves for the benefit of their children. They therefore suggest that a bill applying to the Mahomedans of Sind only shall be framed on simillar lines and introduced by a private member. Then provided that they are satisfied upon points of detail they will be willing to accept the decision of the Council upon it. We have no doubt this course will be adopted and we trust that the members from the Presidency proper will not attempt from any selfish considerations to deprive the Sindhis of the advantages, for which they are prepared to pay. We hope, on the other hand, that the people of Sind will be permitted to carry out their object, and that their self-sacrificing example will presently shame the communities of the Presidency proper into following a similar course of action.

THE second Punjab Hindu Conference will be held at Multan on the 10th and 11th October next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 11th idem.

THOUGH not officially announced in Quetta, it is freely stated Sir Henry McMahon succeeds to the Foreign Secretaryship and Mr. E. C. Colvin is to be Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. who has so recently shown the keen interest which he takes in the Army, has been graciously pleased to consent to become a patron of B.P.R.A. It is also notified that the annual meeting this year will be attended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

AFTER many years of quiescence, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, is trying to open a flower and vegetable show next year in Calcutta. Mr. Abbott, the present Secretary, will shortly issue letters to those who assisted Mr. Lancaster, the late Secretary.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

At the close of the Indian Budget Debtate Sir John Rees, in a racy two minutes' speech, sought to dispose of Mr. Keir Hardie and his associates in criticism as a set of itinerant agitators and political week-enders. Even so there is a soul of good in things evil, and I imagine that some at least of the interest which has been shown of late years in these annual reviews is due to the peregrinations of our much derided and often rather prepesterous Padgetts M.P.'s. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt of the effect. Several members of the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Llovd-George, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Samuel (the Under Secretary's cousin), Mr. Runciman and Mr. Zirrell, remained in their places on the Treasury Bench throughout the greater part of Mr. Montagu's long and able statement and even on the front Opposition Bench ex-Ministers made an effort to prevent the gaps in their ranks from becoming too conspicuous. As usual on such occasions, the galleries were better filled than the floor, and this although there seemed to be fewer Indian visitors present than one has been accustomed to see in past years. Prominent among them, though not generally recognised, was Lajpat Rai, whose name only a year or two ago was a frequent signal of strife in this arena. On the present occasion Lajpat Rai occupied a seat under the gallery where he was joined from time to time by Mr. Keir Hardie and others of his friends. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta also followed the debate with manifest interest. Two Peers had the Peers' gallery to themselves—Viscount Morley, the Under Secretary's appreciative, yet vigilant, chief, and Lord Swathling, his proud and elated father. I have intimated that there were more "strangers" present than members, when the Under Secretary monocle in eye and "all there" advanced to the familiar despatch book there were sixty occupants of Ministerial benches and perhaps half as many sitting opposite, though some of these slipped out long before the young Minister reached his eloquent peroration. The fact that Mr. George Wyndham was seen to be taking notes indicated that he had been selected to reply to Mr. Montagu. As a few years ago Mr. Wyndham, with the candour which is one of his qualities, publicly confessed that his ignorance of Indian questions was "colossal" and as he has not since, so far as I know, made any special attempt to remedy that defect, who shall deny that Mr. Balfour did right in choosing him to represent the Opposition on the occasion? To do Mr. Wyndham justice, he was evidently not particularly proud of his job, but he got through it better than might have been expected. Some people thought that in the circumstances—there is not now in the House of Commons any ex-Conservative Minister with India Office experience—he might himself have undertaken the *role* he entrusted to his favourite and obliging colleague. Does it mean that when the Conservatives again come into power, Mr. Wyndham will have the Indian portfolio? His ignorance as to the affairs of our Eastern Empire may be "colossal," but what of that? Most Ministers are profoundly ignorant of India when they first go to the India Office and some after they leave it. On the appointment of Lord George Hamilton as Under Secretary for India in the seventies, some one in conversation with the then Conservative Prime Minister expressed surprise, adding "He (Lord G. Hamilton) really knows nothing about India." The great statesman and equally great cynic replied :—"Whether he knows anything about India or not I cannot say, but this I can say—there is nobody who can make a better speech about India."

Fifth in succession of Lord Morley's Under Secretary, Mr. Montagu was encouraged in his first great essay by the presence of three of his predecessors. Behind him sat Mr. John Ellis, and by his side Mr. Hobhouse and the Master of Elibank. Of those three the last alone had enjoyed the privilege of opening a Budget Debate, and on that occasion, it will be remembered, he followed an example, first set by Mr. Buchanan—now no longer in Parliament—of extreme and business-like brevity. From Mr. Montagu's speech one gathers that the new Under Secretary would rather establish precedents than follow them. Not since Lord Morley last expounded a Budget has the House of Commons been privileged to hear so much about India, and so much that it was perhaps well it should hear. The speech lasted nearly two hours, and though dilated with an inevitable admixture of platitude rather laboriously supported by annecessary argument, it was, on the whole, a very meritorious performance, cleverly reasoned, brilliantly phrased and full of information. An Under Secretary who makes a bright or painstaking speech is always acclaimed next day, as a coming Disraeli or a Gladstone in the bud, and in this respect, Mr. Montagu has shared the fate of some of his predecessors. Candidly his present style recalls that of Sir Henry Fowler (now Lord Wolverhampton) rather than that of the more towering giants of debate, which, after all, is no slight praise for a Minister who is still a novice and whose speeches had been previously limited to a dozen sentences in the dinner hour.

Generally the statement was well received, albeit with no excess of demonstration. Some of the anti-opium extremists, like Mr. T. C. Taylor, were disappointed at the firmness with which Mr. Montagu discountenanced the notion of supplementary restrictive measures, but, on the other hand, the majority of members were not ill-pleased to learn that the new system had not yet affected the revenue. All the passages in which the Under Secretary brought his philosophy to bear on the different aspects of native unrest were followed with mingled feelings. Clearly the Unionists were themselves in a state of unrest while Mr. Montagu was apologising for the sort of restiveness which come, as he put it, from the colouring of Oriental ideals with Western ideals. One gathered that this was a praiseworthy fermentation, a divine discontent, a working of the yeast which might be expected in due course to leaven the whole lump. "Of course," he said, "there is unrest. It is used by some, adorned by examples of the inevitable friction of a complex government, to point to the failure of British administration ; it is used by others, adorned by statistics, to show the lack of firmness on the part of a political party in this country ; it is used by that section of the Press which concerns itself with the circulation of incidents for sensational purposes." The conclusion of this sentence was warmly cheered. He continued :—"How strange it seems to me that a progressive people like the English should be surprised at the existence of unrest! We welcome it in Persia, we commend it enthusiastically in Turkey, we patronize it in China and Japan, but we are impatient of it in India. Whatever was our object in touching the ancient civilization of the Indian Empire it must be obvious that you cannot bring an Eastern civilization into contact with Western civilization without bringing new ideas into play, without infusing new ingredients and causing unrest." In so far as this unrest is confined to a demand for the popularization of the Government of the country so far as its conditions permit nobody in the House would quarrel with it. "You cannot give to India Western education, either in Europe or in India, and then turn round and refuse to those whom you have thus educated the right, the scope, or the opportunity to act and think as you have taught them. (Hear, hear.) If you do, you must cause another kind of unrest, more dangerous than any I have mentioned, among those whom you have bitterly disappointed." In the *Times'* report, a passage relating to the improved situation has, I observe, been somewhat curtailed. Here is what he said—I quote from the official record :—"I do not want to risk any assurance which the conditions do not justify, but I can say that within the last six months there has been a considerable revulsion in our favour. Horror at the assassinations and political outrages which are wholly repugnant to the true spirit of Hinduism ; the strong line taken by the Government and the Rajahs in regard to sedition ; the general feeling that political agitation carried on by students and schoolmasters is doing infinite injury to the rising generation, and attempts that have been made in public and private life to promote more intimate relations between the different races—all these, combined with the liberal policy pursued by the present Government in affording to Indians a wider entry into public life, have had their effect." He asked the House to consider what in the face of the different spirits of unrest, arising from complex and contradictory causes, should be the root-principle of Government in India.

"The answer is easy to give, if difficult to get up to. True statesmanship, it seems to me, ought to be directed towards separating legitimate from illegitimate unrest. The permanent safeguard must be a systematic Government, which realises the elements of good as well as the elements of danger, and which suppresses criminal extravagances with inflexible sternness. His Majesty's Government, acting upon this principle, are determined to arm and to assist the Indian Government in its unflinching war against sedition and illegitimate manifestations of unrest, while it shows an increasingly sympathetic and encouraging attitude towards legitimate aspirations." Defending the new Press Act he described that measure as an effort to create a sense of "responsibility and to prevent rather than to punish. The Press remains free to publish what it likes. Honest papers will not be affected by it." The Government of India had, he contended, always kept prominently before them the necessity of avoiding, at all costs what might impair the right, which is not less valuable to the Government itself, of frank and honest criticism of Government measures and action. After describing the work of Mr. Arnold, the Educational Adviser to Indian students, and of the Advisory Committee, he went on to say :—"Let me add one word, addressed not so much to those within these walls as to such audience as I may have outside them. Our efforts cannot bear real fruit unless we have the co-operation of those among whom the lives of Indian students are thrown. Many a friendless, sensitive lad looks back, I fear, on the period that he spent in England as one long spell of loneliness and unhappiness. Nothing that the India Office can do will remedy that. The remedy lies in the endeavours of those among whom their lives are spent to overcome insular reticence and prejudices, and to extend a real welcome which, if it is given in the spirit of true and frank comradeship, and not in patronising tolerance, will meet with warm-hearted reciprocation and will bear fruit of which the giver did not dream." This is excellent advice ; but reciprocation is necessary. There is a big London club where Indians are freely admitted as members, but it is rare to find them mixing with their English fellow-members. The fault may be largely due to shyness on both sides. Perhaps also to over-sensitiveness on the part of the Indians, who sometimes, I think, perceive patronage where it does not exist. I am always speaking to my young Indian friends about this. As I tell them, it is not much good their coming to England if they are not to mix with any Europeans, except goody-goody ladies, of both sexes. If the Unionists were uneasy during certain passages, some Radicals, on the other hand, were openly irate, not indeed at the stern condemnation of lawless unrest, of incitements to murder and the like—for on that subject there was no division of opinion—but at the attack made on Mr. Mackarness, formerly member for Newbury, on account of his notorious pamphlet, "Police Methods in India." "Whether that be the work of Hindu agitator or of ex-member of Parliament," declared Mr. Montagu, smiting the table heavily, "it is seditious and ought to be stopped." For a minute or two the House was in an uproar, the Opposition and many Liberals cheering the denunciation to the echo, while the Labour group, on the other hand, strove to make their voices equally audible in fierce cries of protest. Apart from such personal incidents, the debate pursued an equable course. Satisfaction was expressed at the degree of progress which the Under Secretary was enabled to report in the sphere of education, convincingly emphasised on this occasion by the announcement of Mr. Butler's new appointment. Much interest had been shown in the earlier rumours of Mr. W. H. Clark's promotion, and now that the report received formal confirmation,—set off with a flaming personal panegyric which amused rather than impressed the House—all that remained was for Mr. Wyndham to express a sarcastic regret that an equally suitable man for the post could not have been found in the Indian Service. Tributes scarcely more glowing, if rather more appropriate, were paid to Lord Minto for great services accomplished, and to Sir Charles Hardinge in anticipation of a generous fulfilment of the high hopes entertained of his future. One of the most effective passages of the Under Secretary's fine orations was that in which wishing God-speed to the new Viceroy on the threshold of his task he selected for the purpose the words addressed by Sir Robert Peel to Sir Charles Hardinge's grandfather then on the eve of the same great mission. Criticism, so far as it would be described as hostile, devolved mainly on the Labour group, who in turn were sharply criticised by Mr. George Lloyd, one of the new Unionist members, and from the Liberal side, by Sir John Rees. A singularly feeble attempt was made by Mr. Keir Hardie to rebut Mr. Montagu's charges against Mr. Mackarness of distortion of evidence and garbling of quotations. To prove the charge Mr. Montagu had only to compare the Mackarness' pamphlet with its alleged sources of information, and this he did with an effect no less dramatic than conclusive.

(Continued on page 8).

THE marriage arranged between Capt. Henry Walter Dunlop Hill, 16th Cavalry, Indian Army, and Phyllis, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Mercer and of Mrs. Mercer, Ardenny, Exmouth, will take place on Thursday, Aug. 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Exmouth.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD TO BE EXTENDED.

Other Important Changes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The *Times* understands that Lord Morley and the Government of India have decided to increase the probationary period for the Indian Civil Service to two years, the object being to give more time for preliminary study of the vernaculars, in pursuance of the recommendations of Lord Reay's Committee on the Organisation of Oriental studies, and the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. At the same time they will reduce the maximum age for the open examination by a year, as it is desirable that candidates should go to India as young as possible, in order to be more receptive and more adaptable to their new environment.

The *Times* hints at a possible scheme for bringing probationers together in a special training college in the vicinity of London, instead of their being scattered over half a dozen universities.

CHINESE POLICE REFORM.

English Methods to be Adopted.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Lieu-chai, one of the chief Chinese police officials, is now in London studying the police organisation with a view to remodelling the Chinese system on English lines.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES' WILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Sir George Newnes' will consists of 24 words, leaving £174,153 to his son Frank, who is to allow £3,000 yearly to his mother.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

World's Record Beaten.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Mr. Grahame White has flown from Blackpool to New Brighton, a distance of 25 miles in 27 minutes.

Mr. Loraine has gone to Holyhead with a view to flying to Ireland.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

It is officially announced that the aeronaut Drexel at Lanark attained an altitude of 6,750 feet, which is the world's record.

THE "TERRA NOVA."

Travelling under Sail.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

With reference to the *Terra Nova*, Captain Scott said at Cape Town on August 2nd, that the ship was travelling principally under sail, and the date of her arrival was uncertain.

KING OF SPAIN AT POLO.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

King Alfonso played polo again yesterday, competing in the semi-finals of the Eaton Challenge Cup. His team, and Rugby qualified for the final. King Alfonso's horsemanship was much admired. The competitors in the tournament are crack teams.

SHIPBUILDING STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

Warship Construction Delayed.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The shipbuilding strike at Hamburg for shorter hours and higher wages developed to-night to great proportions, owing to lock-outs at Stettin, Bremerhaven and elsewhere earlier in the day. A partial lock-out caused all the men in the Weser yards to cease work. The movement is expected to last some weeks, and will affect the progress of fifteen warships.

The Imperial yards, however, are under different conditions and are not affected.

RUBBER MARKET.

A Further Rise.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

There was excitement over the rubber sales on the market to-day. Para rose from 8s.-3d. to 9s.-3d. closing at 9s. Shares were strong in sympathy with the rise of prices.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Dr. Jameson's Blunder.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Dr. Jameson's speech is regarded as a tactical blunder. It has pleased neither British nor Dutch.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT DEVONPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" is now at Devonport. Her officers are exchanging visits.

THE MACKARNESS PAMPHLET.

Strong Speeches by Mr. Montagu.

HEALTHY CRITICISM BY THE "TIMES."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Mr. Montagu, speaking at Cambridge, and referring to the recent speech of Mr. Mackarness defending his pamphlet, declared that he had nothing to withdraw from his criticisms in the Budget speech. He could only regret that it appeared necessary to revert to so painful a subject. He reiterated that the pamphlet was garbled, and deserved the strongest condemnation of every patriotic Englishman and Indian.

LATER.

Mr. Montagu, in a speech at Cambridge, vehemently rebutted the charge that the Government had done nothing to prevent torture in India. Perhaps, Mr. Mackarness' pamphlet might indirectly produce good if it were read, and people would find further methods of preventing torture, though that did not justify the evil matter contained in it.

Mr. Montagu called the attention of his critics to the debate at Simla in which nearly all, including Sir Louis Dane, described the ameliorating effect of the Councils Act.

The alleged conspiracy in Calcutta must not be taken as a new event, indicating recent movement hostile to British rule, as it had existed for some years.

The *Times* in an article, welcoming Mr. Montagu's speech, hopes the English Liberal press will henceforth accept the word of the Liberal Under-Secretary and will pay no more attention to the pamphleteer who has already received too much attention. It points out the seriousness of the boycotting movement, the outrages accompanying which are the invariable consequence of seditious meetings. Accordingly to give Government full power to prevent such meetings is the best way to protect the very people who ought to be protected, namely, the law-abiding classes.

LATER.

Mr. Montagu, in his speech at Cambridge, said he was blamed in some quarters for the optimism of his recent speech in the House of Commons, because he said there had been considerable revulsion in our favour in India in the last six months. He did not minimise the dangers of which some were permanent, which must be faced and conquered, nor did he anticipate the immediate disappearance of outrage and crime; but he did suggest that the policy of Lord Morley and the Government of India had had its effect and this view was corroborated by nearly all who took part in the debate at Simla.

After dealing seriatim with passages of Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Montagu said the whole motive of the pamphlet was to show that the Government of India was indifferent and oblivious and refused to take all necessary and possible steps to prevent the occurrence of torture. Even if Mr. Mackarness' picture were neither distorted nor biassed, which was not true, the pamphlet would remain horrible and mischievous because it was written to convey, and did convey, this hortible charge against the Government of India. It would be useless to deny the existence of torture, but it had been greatly exaggerated for political purposes. The transformation of the character of the police service must be a gradual process, and many years, must elapse before the proposals of the Police Commission of 1902, which were being carried out, could produce full effect. Every effort was being made to improve the force, whereas the pamphlet represented that the Government was doing nothing.

Mr, Montagu went on :—"How glad of this pamphlet and its charges and methods must be a small section of the population which, from ignorance and prejudice, believes ill of the British Government and uses such material to inculcate its seditious views among scoool-boys. It is said that the Indian Civil Service is less attractive to young Englishmen than it was. Ought we to be surprised if men hesitate to make sacrifices in the face of hostile, unsympathetic and cowardly criticism. The Indian Civil Service must accustom itself more and more to fair criticism nor need it fear it."

HOME POLITICS.

New Old-Age Pension Scheme.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Bodnant, Wales, referring to Old-Age Pensions, said he hoped within a year to introduce a scheme to provide for persons who broke down before reaching a pensionable age. They must settle with the House of Lords, he said, before they could take up Welsh Disestablishment, Home Rule or Woman's Suffrage. He urged women to shew restraint, not petulance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The deaths are announced of the New York philanthropist, Robert Treat Paine, President of the American Peace Society, and of William Mitchell, a Glasgow merchant and philanthropist.

RANGOON will be visited from the 9th to 21st September by the Naval Commander-in-Chief with his Flagship.

MACEDONIAN ATROCITIES.

Thousands of Refugees.

TARDY MEASURES OF ENQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Thousands of Macedonian refugees who have fled from the persecution of Turks are pouring into Bulgaria and Greece and are embarrassing the Governments as they are continually arriving without subsistence and many are in a pitiable condition, exciting public sympathy. They have informed the Bulgarian Premier that they will return to their homes if safety is guaranteed. The Premier has promised to do everything in his power.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that Talaat Bey now admits that there have been cases of ill-teatment of Macedonian Bulgarians. A strict enquiry is being held with a view to the punishment of the culprits. Already in one district the Governor of Salonika has dismissed a milltary officer who will be court-martialled.

THE HON'BLE MR. SINHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

The "Pioneer," says that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha is understood to have intimated his wish to be relieved of Legal Membership at some date, if possible, before the reopening of the Calcutta High Court on the 21st November. After the vacation it is his intention to resume his practice, at the Calcutta Bar.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

The annual general meeting of the local Anglo-Indian Association was held last evening. Sir George Knox, its president, took the chair. It was resolved to delete the word "Eurasian" from the Association. Messrs. Robbie Milsted Chiene, Father Francis, and Sir George Knox addressed the meeting, and explained the work that was being done by the Committee. An employment bureau was being formed and an education fund opened. Steps were also being taken to increase the membership.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

It is understood that the Crown Prince of Germany will include Allahabad in his Indian tour, and will visit the Exhibition. Fourteen Indian Princes have already expressed their intention to attend the Exhibition.

NEW CEMETERY FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The new cemetery for Simla situated below the Central Hotel was consecrated to-day in pouring rain by the Lord Bishop of Lahore in the presence of a small gathering of the general public, including Sir Louis Dane, who read the petition which was signed by the Commissioner of the Division, the Archdeacon of Lahore and the local clergy.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

The Allahabad High Court rose for the vacation on Thursday afternoon, to reassemble on the 23rd of October. The Vacation Judge this year is Mr. Justice Karamat Hussain, with Sir George Knox in reserve for emergant criminal business. At the close of the day's work, the Bar and the Vakils assembled in the court of Mr. Justice Chamier to bid him farewell on the termination of his officiating appointment, and to wish him a speedy return in a permanent capacity.

EUROPEAN SUCCUMBS TO CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

A European, Mr. Little, while coming from Barisal by steamer with a friend intending to go to Calcutta for treatment, was attacked with cholera, on arrival at Khulna. Mr. Little was put in the Railway hospital on Tuesday night, but died yesterday. As no coffin was available, Mr. Girard, of Messrs. Bird and Co., and Mr. Smith, of the R. S. N. Co., prepared one and buried him in the Government burial ground.

SIR KISHEN PRASAD.

Goes to Simla to Receive His G. C. I. E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 12.

Maharajah Sir Kishen Prasad, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Minister of Hyderabad, left Secunderabad, last evening at 6-35 accompanied by Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political Secretary, and Captain Shah Mirza Beg, A.-D.-C., on route for Simla there to be invested with the distinction of G.C.I.E., at the hands of the Viceroy. The distinction was conferred in the last Birthday Honours.

LAND-SLIPS NEAR SIMLA.

Mails Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The Kalka-Simla Railwey is blocked in the places below Dharampur by small slips due to rain here. To-day the mails have been got through some two hours late. Tongas being used to convey the bags as far as Dharampur, whence they were brought on to Simla by train.

THE LAHORE ANJUMAN.

Cases against its Employes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

In a police case against Mahbub Alam, an employee of the Aanjuman-i-Himayat Islam for criminal breach of trust, the accused was sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment by Mr. Fergueson. Additional Magistrate of Lahore. Mr. Inshaulla, the editor of the "Watan" withdraw two cases against the office bearers of the Anjuman who are accordingly discharged,

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Arrangement of Legislative Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The question of the arrangement of the Legislative Session was under the consideraton of the Viceroy's Executive Council this morning and the following Official communique has since been issued by the Legislative Department :—

It is probable that the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held immediately after the commencement of the new year. That business will be proceeded with continuously from day to day either at the meeting of the Council or in Select Committee and that when the business in hand is completed the Council will adjourn until about the beginning of March, proceeding from then to transact business continuously until the passing of the Budget. The actual date for the commencement of the Sessions will be fixed by the incoming Viceroy, Lord Penshurst after his arrival in India.

The Session is expected to be a very heavy one. The most important piece of legislation will be the Factory Bill which is to be passed if possible, but much will depend in this connection upon the attitude of the commercial community. It is intended to refer the Bill to a Select Committee early in January and to consider it in its final stage in March.

The next in importance will be the Patents Bill on which opinions of Local Governments and public bodies are now being received. This Bill will also be proceeded with the next cold weather.

The Tramways Bill, the Criminal Tribes Bill, and the Army Bill, though noncontentious in their character, are also being circulated amongst Local Governments and these will be considered and passed during the Calcutta Sessions.

The Army Bill is an important piece of legislation as it proposes to repeal and consolidate the Indian Articles of War.

Amongst other new Bills which the Government will bring forward in Calcutta will be a small measure for the protection of wild birds.

This has been modelled upon the old Game Bill which was in circulation a couple of years ago. Bills will also be brought forward relating to (1) provident funds, and (2) insurance companies. A Bill to consolidate the Indian Court Fees Act is under preparation. This Act has been amended many times of late years and a consolidating bill is now thought to be needed.

Amongst other measures which are to be taken up in Calcutta are a consolidating bill relating to the law of lunatics, a bill regarding registration of ships, a bill to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, a bill to amend the Post Office Act, the companies' bill, also two bills relating to the Central Provinces.

It is not yet settled whether the Northern India Salt Revenue Bill will be taken up next cold weather and the Government have decided to defer the introduction of the Copyright Bill till legislation on this subject has been undertaken in England. It is also expected that some three bills will be brought forward by the non-official members, but no formal notice has yet reached the Government of India of their nature.

The Companies Bill is the most important of the new measures; it has been drafted upon the Act recently passed in England. The proposed amendments to the Cooperative Credit Societies Act were decided upon by the conference of Registrars in the last cold weather and there will probably be little in addition to what was then recommended.

Legislation will be required to be undertaken to give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and the Government of India are now considering the form it should take. A general Act of delegation is understood to be favoured, whereby amongst other things making the rule that powers will be vested in the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, instead as hitherto subject to his approval.

The proposal for the formation of an Advisory Board for Eastern Bengal State Railway has now been finally abandoned and it is understood that the Bengal Chamber will not press the matter further.

FORGED RAILWAY PASSES.

Two Clerks Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 12.

The case in which S. M. Willisms and Asutosh Mukerjee, clerks in the Manager's office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, are charged in connection with the issue of forged free passes, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Joshua of the Manager's Office, in course of his examination, said he was prepared to swear that the 2nd class passes Nos. 701 to 750 and intermediate passes Nos. 267 to 300 were never authorised. Mr. Flowerdew, Personal Assistant to the Manager, had shown certain passes purporting to bear his initials and pronounced them all to be forgeries. The case lasted the whole day and will be resumed to-morrow.

CONFISCATED PRESS.

Return Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

An application has been made to Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by the "Bengalee" claiming the Sreenarain Press, which was situated at No. 4, Shampukur Street, and wherein the "Karmoygin," an English weekly, edited by Arabindo Ghose was printed. The press has been seized by the police.

The matter has been sent to Mr. N. L. Bagchi, Fourth Presidency Magistrate for enquiry.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DRIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

A correspondent reports the death of a European driver on the North-Western Railway under tragic circumstances on the 4th instant between Haimasa and Sohawa stations near Rawalpindi. The driver is stated to have climbed up the engine to inspect the water closet when his head dashed against the pumping post. Death was instantaneous. His body was picked up by the fireman.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

During the week ending 6th August the total plague mortality was 610 against 1,032 cases. The provincial figures are—Bombay 204, Madras 26, Bengal 41, the United Provinces 78, the Punjab 27, Burma 62, the Central Provinces 40 Mysore 30, Hyderabad 45, Central India 10, and Rajputana 35.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN RAWALPINDI.

Enhanced Assessments Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 11.

The "Tribune" has to-day received a Communique from the Punjab Government as to its article published on 20th July last on the Rawalpindi settlements. The Communique points out that the comments of the "Tribune" were made under a misapprehension since the figures given by the Settlement Officer four previous settlements were taken to refer to old Rawalpiadi district consisting of seven tehsils, whereas they really referred to the district as at present constituted consisting only of four tehsils. Instead of enhancement of more than cent. per cent., therefore as represented by the "Tribune" there was actually an enhancement in assessment of present Rawalpindi, compared with what it bore in previous assessment of 1880-87 of only 23 per cent. and the new assessments only represent 62 per cent. of half the net assessed estimate which is the theoretical standard of assessment.

As regards the Murree Tehsil orders were passed by Sir Charles Rivaz in 1900 that there had been extraordinary increase in the assessable value and as it was uncertain what would be the effect of the proposed Kashmir Railway, the tract must be specially treated, and the assessment was therefore confirmed for a term of ten years only, subject to consideration at the end of that period, whether the assessment should be continued or not. The proposed demand, the Communique points out, though a very heavy increase over existing revenue, was only 13 per cent. of the net produce and 5 per cent. of the gross produce, and the very large profits from cattle and dairying and fruits were not taken into account.

The "Tribune" reserves comments on the above.

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

In reply to the Punjab Government's communication the "Tribune" recognises the courtesy of the language of the Communique and admits that in the light of fresh facts the portion of its comments was based upon misapprehension for which, however, it says the settlement reports was responsible. It is nowhere indicated in the table of assessments that the figures given are only of four tahsils and not seven. It says that the calculations of nett assests estimate are only paper estimates whereas the demand is a grim reality and points out that the Government cannot treat the opinion of its Settlement Officer lightly. It refers to the opinion of two former Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and Sir James Lyall in favour of longer settlements and lower assessments. It observes that the explanation, now offered, does not anywise strengthen the position of the Government in favour of a ten years' settlement for the Murree Tahsil and says the Government should not attempt to revive the antiquated precedent of Lord Dalhousie for a ten years' settlement. As to non-objection from the people the "Tribune" says that the people are now demoralised, but there is the verdict of the Settlement Officer that the people are dismayed.

THE "ANAL PROBHA" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

Further hearing of the "Anal Probha" case was resumed before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day. Babu T. N. Sadhu appeared for the Crown, and Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law, defended Syed Mahomed Ismail Seraji, who is said to be the author of the book.

On the case being called on, Mr. Chatterjee holding a copy of "Anal Probha" in his hand, enquired of the Court as to what he was to do with the book as it had been forfeited to Government.

The Chief Court Inspector: How did you come by the book ?

Mr. Chatterjee : I got it in course of my instruction.

The Chief Court Inspector: But you cannot retain the book. It has been forfeited to his Majesty.

Mr. Chatterjee : I want it for my instructions.

The Chief Court Inspector : If you keep the book you will be liable to have a search warrant issued against you.

Mr. Chatterjee: May your Honour grant me permission to keep the book ?

The Court : I have no power to give you that sanction.

Mr. Chatterjee : Then may I keep it with the Chief Court Inspector ?

The Chief Court Inspector : How can I keep a book which has been proscribed ?

The Court: What have you to say to Mr. Chatterjee's application ?

Mr. T. N. Sadhu : Will your Worship give me time till to-morrow to reply.

The Court : The defence must be supplied with a copy of the book.

Mr. Sadhu : Oh, yes, they must.

The Court directed that the defence counsel be supplied with a copy of the book to-morrow. Some evidence was taken and the case was adjourned.

FIND OF RARE MANUSCRIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The "Englishman" publishes details of a remarkable find of rare manuscripts by a man named Kara, now in Calcutta, who found them in a desert of Taklamakan, the character in which the manuscripts are written is described as Turkhar, father of ancient Turki. The Asiatic Society has undertaken to decipher the manuscripts.

MURDEROUS RIOT AT BHANGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

A serious riot, attended with murder, occurred at Bhangore yesterday morning over a longstanding land dispute between two cousins. In the course of a fight, one man was speared to death, while others received such injuries that they are in a precarious condition in hospital.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

Nishi Bhusan Mitra, of Faridpore, who was arrested on Friday last at Rangoon, under sections 121, 122, and 123 I. P. C., was brought down here under a strong police escort and will shortly be sent down to Dacca to take his trial there in the Dacca conspiracy case.

RAMPUR BUSHIRE STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Since the Gibson shooting case last year, unrest in the Rampur Bushire State does not seem to have passed away. Lately four men have been ordered to leave the State, one for three years and the rest for one year only.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Current Year's Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The following is the programme of the Geological Survey of India for the current year :—

(1) The Geological survey of Upper Burma; (2) Revision of the survey of Central India and Rajputana; (3) Investigation of samples of salt from Rajputana and the Punjab salt range ; (4) Mapping of unsurveyed areas in the Central Provinces; (5) Survey of oil bearing regions in North-Eastern Assam; (6) Economical Survey of the Dhalbhum estate; (7) Survey of the Idar State in the Bombay Presidency; (8) Search for mammalian remains in the Siwalik rocks of Jammu and Kangra and revised classification of fresh water tertiary strata ; (9) Palæontology of (a) the Liassic beds of Baluchistan (b) the cretaceus and tertiary systems of Tibet, (c) the Indian tertiary molluscs, (d) Jurassic brachipoda from the Northern Shan States, and (e) study of the Sivalik Vertebrates; (10) the examination of the Lonar Lake salts; (11) Survey of the oil bearing strata of the Rawalpindi District; (12) Artesian water supply in Gujrat and other places; (13) Sulphide ores in the Punjab salt range; (14) Palæontology of (a) Silurian fossils, (b) permo carboniferous and triassic fossils, and (c) Gondwana plants from Kashmir.

THE STRANDED "CRESSWELL."

To be Refloated in Fair Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 12.

The Lloyd's Agency here made arrangements to establish communication with the stranded steamer "Cresswell." The Second Officer, with experienced fishermen, left this morning and expect to reach the vessel this evening. The bow of the vessel is stemming the beach and she is getting the force of the breakers broadside on and is standing upright with an almost imperceptible list. If the weather moderates, as is likely, now that the monsoons are abating, there may be no danger to the vessel and experts consider it will be possible to refloat her in the fair season by opening up a channel by means of a dredger, as the distance to deep water is not very great, but it will be a tedious and costly process. The crew will be landed in a day or two and being Europeans will be sent on to England.

THE RAILWAY WORKSHOP AT SUKKUR.

Military Department's Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

The Military Department of Bombay is reported to have given notice to the authorities of the North-Western Railway that their workshop at Sukkur has been built within the military boundaries and they would have to vacate the place at 24 hours' notice, when the plot would be required by the Military Department. The Workshop has about 1,500 hands and cost a large sum.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

Crop reports for the week ending 6th instant, to-day published, show that rain has been fairly general except in a few such areas as the South Eastern districts of the Punjab where falls have taken place since the close of the week. Heavy floods are reported in parts of the two Bengals and a rise of one per cent. in the price of rice has occurred in Eastern Bengal in consequence. Crops, otherwise, are doing well upon the whole, including cotton, which is now being sown in several of the Bombay districts.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

The first forecast of the cotton crop for the Punjab states that conditions were very unfavourable for early sowing in wet land in the Central area and North Punjab and the season has been very unpropitious everywhere. The irrigated area is estimated at 5 per cent. less than last year and the unirrigated area at 10 per cent less. The total area under the crop at the end of July was estimated at 1,196,800 acres as compared with the quinqueninal average of 14,452,000 acres. In Native States the area is estimated at 88,000 acres as against 151,000 acres last year.

BOMBAY SEASON.

The following telegram was sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 7214, dated 10th August 1910:—

Heavy rain during week Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, good Gujarat, Khandesh, Cutch, moderate Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, slight Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Bijapur. Rainfall general and beneficial. but more needed parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Kharif sowing generally continues. Transplantation progressing parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgam, Savantvadi, retarded Karachi owing to floods. Cotton sowing progressing parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient. Grain stock sufficient. Prices risen Karachi, fallen Ahmedabad, Kanara, Ahmednagar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 32 to 44, Konkan 13 to 33, Deccan 11 to 30, Karnatak, 22 to 37 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat normal to 26 per cent. less than normal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Major-General J. B. Woon of the Unemployed List at home has been appointed to command the Mhow Division vice General De Vosux whose tenure is about to expire.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 12.

Second-Lieutenant Sir J. D. Tichborne, 8th Hussars, has been allowed to proceed home on urgent private affairs in anticipation of leave.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Both Houses of Parliament are to adjourn on Wednesday, August 3.

The King and Queen arrived at Cowes from Portsmouth on July 23, after an interesting morning spent chiefly among the submarine craft of the British Navy. His Majesty went on board a submarine, and thoroughly inspected its working and equipment.

Their Majesties have spent the rest of the week cruising in the Channel and inspecting the various vessels of the Fleet.

Four more meetings of representatives of the Government and the Opposition have been held for the discussion of the Constitutional question.

In the House of Commons on July 25, on the report of the Budget resolutions, Mr. James Hope moved to give a preference of 1d. per lb. on tea grown within the British Empire. The amendment was defeated by a majority of 43. A subsequent proposal to reduce the tea duty by 1d. all round was rejected by a majority of 63.

In the House of Commons on July 26, Mr. Montagu, the Under Secretary for India, made the annual statement respecting the Indian Budget.

An amendment moved by Mr. Wedgwood deploring the enactment and administration of recent restrictive legislation in India was negatived by 277 votes to 48.

Mr. Birrell, entertained at dinner by the Eighty Club on July 25, defended the entry of the Government into the Conference on the Constitutional question as the wisest step they could have taken.

Mr. S. H. Butler, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed sixth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Mr. W. H. Clark, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to the late Mr. W. L. Harvey.

Viscount Morley received on July 27 at the India Office a deputation representing European and Indian cotton spinners, asking for the further encouragement of cotton growing in India. Viscount Morley expressed the strongest sympathy with the objects of the deputation.

The Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways report that efficient and economical working can be accomplished only by purchase by the State and by State administration.

A Memorandum is published by the Tariff Commission on the effects of the forthcoming new Japanese Customs tariff. The increases in duty as they affect English manufacturers are carefully examined, and the result shows that 1,000,000, of our export trade to Japan will be excluded.

The Anti-Woman Suffrage League is making great progress and branches under distinguished presidents have been formed in many parts of the country.

An imposing demonstration of Suffragists was held in London on July 23.

General Sir John French on July 22 made the half-yearly inspection at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The great Territorial training camps of the year started operations on July 24, over 60,000 men being under arms.

The third-class cruiser "Blonde" was launched at Pembroke Dockyard on July 22.

The Liverpool Cup was won at Aintree on July 22 by Lord Derby's Swynford, and the Atlantic Stakes by Mr. W. Bailey's Bachelor's Double.

At Goodwood Race Meeting on July 27 the Goodwood Plate was won by Lord Derby's Queen's Journal.

Yesterday the Goodwood Cup was won by Mr. H. E. Beddington's Magic.

As the result of a report that "Dr." Crippen, who is suspected of having murdered his wife at Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Town, is on board the Montrose bound for Montreal, Inspector Dew left England for Canada; where he has arrived.

It is stated that Miss Le Neve is also on board the Montrose.

Writing in the "Liberte," Lieut.-Col. Rousset, a keen critic of British military efficiency, expresses the opinion that conscription is the only way by which an army can be provided adequate to the needs of Great Britain.

On Friday evening, July 22, at Barcelona, Senor Maura, the Conservative Spanish ex-Premier, was shot at by a youth named Manuel Posa and wounded in the right arm leg. His injuries, however, are not serious.

The obituary list of the week includes Lord Caltorpe, Sir H. Doughty-Tichborne, Col. W. H. N. Loke, and Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I.

THE ROYAL CRUISE.

THE King and Queen, with their children, on July 22, proceeded in a steam pinnace from the royal yacht at Portsmouth to the School of Naval Gunnery at Whale Island. Their Majesties afterwards visited the Vernon Torpedo School, and returned by way of the dockyard for an inspection of the Dreadnoughts "Neptune and Orion," now in course of construction, and the dock extension work. On the 22rd the King and Queen, with their children, left the royal yacht in a steam pinnace and proceeded from Portsmouth Dockyard to the submarine depot at Haslar Creek. Their Majesties afterwards visited an inspected Haslar Naval Hospital. In the afternoon the King and Queen proceeded on board the Victoria and Albert to Cowes where the yacht took up anchorage. The King, in a message addressed to Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, expresses the pleasure it has given him to visit Portsmouth and inspect the command. He desires the Admiral to convey to all concerned his satisfaction with the high state of efficiency in the various establishments he has been able to see, and with the zeal displayed by both officers and men. On July 24 their Majesties with Princess Mary and Prince George visited and inspected the Royal Naval College at Osborne, and attended Divine Service there. The King and Queen, who were to have left Cowes on the 25th for Torbay to visit the fleet, were obliged to cancel the arrangement in consequence of the stormy weather in the Channel, and the departure of the royal yacht was postponed till the 26th, when the King and Queen left Cowes on board the "Victoria and Albert," which arrived at Torbay at 4-30 p. m., and was welcomed with a salute of twenty-one guns from every ship in the fleet. The royal yacht passed between the divisions of the fleet, each ship dipping her colours as it passed, while the King, who was standing on deck acknowledged the salute. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions on July 27, the programme of the naval Review by the King in Torbay could only be partially carried out, but as soon as the weather cleared a little, his Majesty went on board the Dreadnought and made a tour of inspection through the fleet, and some tactical exercises were afterwards gone through. They were ended by a return of foggy weather.

The King and the Prince of Wales having gone on board the Dreadnought in Torbay on July 28 the ship put to sea and engaged in long range target practice with her big guns. His Majesty was much interested in the firing, which was remarkably accurate, especially considering the fact that both the Dreadnought, and the target was moving all the time. The Royal yacht, carrying the Queen, Princess Mary, Prince George, and the Duke of Connaught, accompanied the battleship, while the combined fleets, which had left Torbay at the same time, engaged in tactical exercises. His Majesty has communicated to Sir William May his appreciation of the admirable manner in which the fleet returned to the bay in the fog on Wednesday evening.

THE NEW PEERS' TITLES.

The titles of the seven new Peers are announced in the "Gazette" as follows :—Sir R. K. Causton, Baron Southwark of Southward, in the county of London ; Sir B. W. Foster, Baron Ilkeston of Ilkeston, in the county of Derby ; Sir H. E. Kearley, Baron Devonport of Wittington, in the county of Buckingham ; Sir W. D. Pearson, Baron Cowdray of Midhurst, in the county of Sussex ; Sir W. H. Holland, Baron Rotherham of Broughton, in the county Palatine of Lancaster ; Sir C. Furness, Baron Furness of Grantley, in the West Riding of the county of York ; Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, in the county of Sussex.

IN the case in which a Punjabee was recently murdered in the Lucknow District, the Sessions Judge has acquitted all the four accused on the ground of insufficient evidence.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Montagu's Statement.

MR. MONTAGU, the Under Secretary for India, in introducing the Indian Budget, surveyd in a long and interesting speech the events of the past year in our great Eastern dependency. His exposition of policy was followed with close attention, but, as is generally the case on the annual occasion when Indian affairs are under review, the attendance of members was not large. Lord Morley, the Secretary of State, was in the Peers' gallery.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Montagu, referring at the outset to the foreign affairs of India, recalled the fact that the north-west frontier had been in an undisturbed condition during the past year, and said that on the north-east frontier the chief event had been the conclusion of the treaty with Bhutan. In regard to Tibetan affairs the Government of India saw no reason to depart from the policy of non-interference, but they had made it clear to China that there must be strict conformity with the arrangements made in 1904 and with the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

In a general review of the condition of the people of India he mentioned with pleasure that the good autumn harvest of 1909 had been succeeded by an equally fine spring harvest. The agricultural prosperity of India might be said to have been completely re-established, and the fall in the prices of food was most gratifying. The statistics as to plague were not as hopeful as he would wish, but it was satisfactory to think that the people were realising more and more the necessity for remedial measures. Passing to the financial situation, he explained why new taxation was necessary. While the revenue had not expended there had been a large increase of expenditure. Up to the present the loss of revenue from opium in consequence of the limitation of output, had not been very great, but in the next five years it would be more serious. He should deprecate any attempt to change the period after which this source of revenue would disappear, for it might cause a reaction against the arrangement which had been made.

PROPOSED NEW TAXES.

The increased duty proposed this year to convert a deficit into a surplus were :—A duty on imported liquors, estimated to yield £135,000. A corresponding Excise, estimated to yield £30,000. An increase duty on silver, yielding £307,000. A duty on petroleum, to yield £105,000. A duty on tobacco, to yield £120,000. An increased duty on stamps, to yield £126,000. Not a single tax was put on any necessary of life, and the taxes were imposed for revenue purposes only. (Hear, hear.) The House would not be surprised to learn that the Indian Government, in searching for revenue, looked to tobacco to supply it. All the evidence went to show that there was no production of Indian tobacco which could be said to compete with the imported article. The effect of the tax was being carefully watched, and the possibility of instituting a corresponding Excise on a really corresponding article was being considered by the Government of India. The Secretary of State was now considering what steps it might be desirable to take to secure a more economic administration.

THE UNREST AND SEDITION.

The most interesting part of the Under Secretary's speech was, of course, that which dealt with the political side of his subject. He was fully aware of the fact that recent changes in the Indian attitude were confined to a very small proportion of the population. One should never lose sight of the remarkable fact that nine-tenths of the vast population of India were still wholly uneducated and illiterate. All talk of unrest was talk of that small fraction which education had reached, and within this small fraction were all the forces and counterforces which went to make up political unrest. A very small amount of yeast, however, was necessary to leaven the loaf, and when the vast majority had no political beliefs the views of the educated minority loomed very large and formed an important factor in the situation. How much earnest thought and hasty judgment centred round the word "unrest." It seemed to him strange that a progressive people like the English should be surprised that there was unrest. We welcomed it in Turkey, we sympathised with it in Persia, we patronised it in China and Portugal, but we were impatient of it in India. (Ministerial cheers.) Whatever was our object in touching Indian civilisation it must have been obvious that we could not bring Eastern civilisation into contact with Western civilisation without bringing new ideas, without infusing new ingredients, and, in a word, causing unrest. When we undertook to govern the Indian people and to further their education we deliberately caused unrest in order that we might colour Indian ideas with Western ideas. He was not concerned now with religious unrest except in so far as it produced political unrest. There was also social unrest and he was glad that the social reformers' efforts were producing a certain amount of fruit. There was finally, economic unrest a necessary concomitant of advance in the material well-being of the people. India was passing from a stage of society in which agricultural and domestic industries of the cottage order predominated to a condition of overseas commerce and organised capitalised industry. The transition so far might affect very few places, but the effects of it spread out from those centres and reached almost the most remote villages. These three movements—the religious movement, the social movement and the economic movement—each produced its portion of the political unrest and each produced a counter-movement of those who abominated the new teaching, who resented the alteration of time-honoured social customs, who disliked departure from the orthodox religion, questioned the teaching which produced real unrest, and showed their resentment of the teachers. All these things taken together produced in India what was known as political unrest. In so far as that political unrest was confined to pressing the Government of India to popularise the Government of the country so far as the conditions of India would permit, he did not believe anybody in that House would quarrel with it. They could not give the Indians Western education and then turn round and refuse them the right, the scope, or the opportunity to act and think as they had been taught. If they did, they must cause another kind of unrest more dangerous than any he had mentioned among those who had been bitterly disappointed. It seemed to him that the condition of India at the present moment was one which, handled well, contained the promise of a greater justification of British rule, but handled ill it was bound to lead to chaos. (Cheers) English thought might be responsible for the fundamental principle of revolution against authority, but it could not be responsible for all the changes which that principle the undergone in adaptation to its Oriental environment. Recently in India there had been manifestations of political unrest with which no one could sympathise. There had been assassinations, conspiracies to murder, incitements to violence, and attempts to create hatred between certain sections of his Majesty's subjects. If this pernicious unrest were allowed to spread it would result in widespread misery and anarchy. If would produce a state of things in India more inimical to progress than even the most stringent coercion. (Hear, hear.) It would bring chaos into society, which would seek refuge in a military dictatorship.

ROOT PRINCIPLE OF GOVERNMENT.

For this reason if the Government were prevented from doing its duty in stopping this state of things it would be a step backwards and a tragedy. The majority of Indians realised fully the danger and would exert themselves to suppress those extremists who were jeopardising the movement. What should be the root principle of government in India? The answer was easy to find, but difficult to act up to. True statesmanship ought to be directed towards separating the legitimate from the illegitimate unrest. The permanent safeguard must be a sympathetic Government, which realised the elements of good as well as the elements of danger, and which suppressed criminal extravagance with inflexible sternness. His Majesty's Government were acting on this principle, and were determined to arm and assist the Indian Government in its unflinching war against sedition and illegitimate manifestations of unrest. The new Press Act, which had been in force for some months, had had a beneficial effect. Its object had been to create a responsible Press instead of an irresponsible one. It was common ground that a certain section of the Indian Press had done incalculable mischief during the last few years. (Hear, hear.) In a leaflet recently disseminated in Bengal the reader was exhorted not to be led away by false hopes and temporary concessions, but to sacrifice white blood on the altar of freedom, and to murder white men, women, and children indiscriminately. This was an example of the sort of thing that was sometimes circulated among school boys in the village schools, and it was absolutely necessary to have some weapon to prevent the dissemination of such nauseous stuff. (Hear, hear.) By this Act they hoped to be able to check the contamination of those who under other circumstance would become useful members of society. Honest papers were not affected by this Act and had nothing to fear from it. The Government had always kept prominently before them the necessity of preserving the right of frank and honest criticism of the Government's acts, and no one must imagine that the Act was passed by an unwilling Council. Speaker after speaker rose and welcomed the measure as a melancholy necessity.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND SEDITION.

To illustrate how difficult it was by quoting words to decide what was and what was not seditious he drew attention to the fact that it was constantly said by seditious people that the English caused the malaria. It was said by English people that that was true. It was a curious and scientific fact that the water in the canals was the breeding-place of these mosquitoes, and as the British built the canals they caused the malaria. The statement which the Government said was seditious was really an attempt to disseminate an interesting scientific fact. But if the statement of which the Government complained was not made to convey a curious scientific fact, but to make the ignorant believe that the British deliberately, by building the canals, and also railroads, caused malaria in order to diminish a troublesome and turbulent population it ceased to become the dissemination of a scientific fact and became a dangerous and malignant calumny. (Cheers.) As another illustration he referred to the Indian Police of which force no one could deny the imperfection, but perfection could not be produced in a faulty force in a year or even in a decade. The Government of India had endeavoured to bring about a reform, and had improved the police to a certain extent; but it must be remembered that the Indian Police only numbered 176,000, scattered over 1,000,000 square miles and dealing with a population of 232,000,000. Those figures better than words illustrated the difficulty of controlling a force which received little help from the outside to bring the criminal to book. By improving the police, the vigorous prosecution of malefactors, and the liberal expenditure of money reorganisation was being gradually effected, and that reorganisation was going on with a determination no honest man could doubt. What happened? Instead of faults being pointed out and remedies suggested, isolated instances of abuses, many unproved and some proved to be false, were collected and held up as the work of the Government. He had no hesitation in saying that whether that was the work of an Indian agitator or an ex-member of the British Parliament that was nothing. (Cheers.) The worst danger threatening India was lawlessness and disregard of authority among the schoolmasters and students. The political difficulties in India being, as he had said, largely the result of Western education, surely the solution must be sought in the improvements of the system which produced this state of things. The students who came to England numbered not less than a thousand. As they were far removed from the influence of their parents, and as many of them were friendless, their position was one of real difficulty.

PROVISION FOR STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Last year his predecessor was able to outline the method by which it was proposed to deal with this question, and he would tell the House the progress that had been made. Mr. T. W. Arnold had been appointed educational adviser to the Indian students. An Advisory Committee, with Lord Ampthill as Chairman had been also appointed, and a house had been provided at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, for the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society for the purpose of a club. Within the last twelve months 1,300 personal interviews had been granted to students, and in seventy cases parents had entrusted the guardianship of their sons to Mr. Arnold. Students coming to this country would be met on landing, and to the house to which he had referred bedrooms would be provided for them. These efforts could not bear any real fruit without the co-operation of those among whom the lives of the Indian students would be passed. Many a sensitive friendless boy looked back to his life in this country as a long period of loneliness and unhappiness. Nothing that could be done by the India Office would remedy this. The remedy lay, as he had said, with those among whom the lives of the Indian students were spent. If only they would overcome insular reticence and reserve and extend a real welcome to the students, treating them with frank comradeship in place of patronising tolerance, he believed that they would be doing patriotic and imperial work which bear good fruit and avert evil of which they had little idea. At the same time the teaching in India must be made more practical, and technical instruction, for which there was enormous demand, must be extended and the residential hostels must be improved. The Minister in charge of the Home Department who had charge of education was already overburdened. It had been decided, therefore to revive the appointment of a sixth member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and to have a Minister for Education. (Cheers.) The gentleman appointed was Mr. Butler, who had occupied previously the position of Foreign Secretary in the Government of India. This gentleman would bring to the Department knowledge which would insure to the Government of India that which was so greatly needed, a co-ordinated and efficient system of education.

GLOOMY PROGNOSTICATIONS FALSIFIED.

A large part of the improvement noticeable in India during the last six months was attributable to the passing of the Indian Councils Act, for which his Majesty's Government were ready to accept full responsibility. (Ministerial cheers.) As yet it was early to speak with complete assurance, but so far that Act had not only falsified the gloomy prognostications of its critics, but had far exceeded the expectations of its framers. In two salient points in connection with the working of the Councils Act the fears of critics among the party opposite had been falsified. An admirable dignity and sense of responsibility were displayed by the non-official members, and official members had displayed all the skill of old parliamentary hands in conducting debates and justifying their policy. In the discussions in the Councils there had been no marked line of distinction between the official and the non-official members. Generally, speaking, the Councils Act had produced excellent debates, created opportunities for the ventilation of grievances, created public opinion, permitted Governors to explain themselves, and gave all those interested in politics a better field than heretofore their debating powers. The dangers that beset the future of India were in themselves the source of her prosperity. They could only be avoided by acknowledging and fostering the the germs of progress.

TWO DANGERS.

There were two dangers which he believed he saw. We should not oppose all movement for reform because we were led astray to confuse the reformer's agitation with seditious acts. We should not use the murderer as an excuse for conservatism, and we could not foster sedition more surely than by confusing with its advocates those who looked to us for sympathy in their legitimate aspirations. The very tendency to confuse the two led to the counterdanger which he also saw. It was equally easy to fear that you were lacking in sympathy with the true reformer because you refuse sympathy with the anarchist. The very existence of these two counter-agitations led him to urge on the House that it should have every sympathy with the aim of the Government of India to segregate violence and violent methods, while it fostered and sympathised with true reform. He had implicit trust that those who administered India on the spot were determined to meet the changed spirit of the time generously and sympathetically. He would address one word to those who join the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, and who are recruited yearly from the Universities. It was more vital in this service than in any other that the young man who left the University should banish as quickly as he could the intolerance of the boy and the prejudices of the undergraduate—(cheers)—that he should imbibe the traditions of the Service he was joining, and that he should adapt these traditions to modern demands. He remembered Lord Morley saying once that India was the one country in which indiscretion was a crime, also were discourtesy and arrogance. (Cheers.) So Lord Minto, after a difficult term of office, was returning to England, and he believed, would receive the gratitude which he had so richly earned from those who were ultimately responsible for the success of Indian government. (Cheers.) What Lord Morley, acting through his Council and with the assistance of Lord Minto, had done could be summed up in a sentence. Taxation had been lightened to the extent of over £3,000,000; famine had been fought and the frontiers had been defended with a success which was unparalleled; factory conditions, the general health, education, and deficiency of police had all been improved; the pay of the Indian Army had been increased; the relations with Native States were never better; liberal measures of reform had opened to the educated classes of the community a wider field for participation in the government of their country. That was a great record for five years. (Ministerial cheers.) Men of all parties were glad to think that Lord Morley still put his services at the disposal of the State, and Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy, would go to India with the universal welcome of those who recognised his high attainments. He could not close more fitly than by addressing to Sir C. Hardinge with all respect the words addressed to his grandfather on a similar occasion by Sir Robert Peel: "If you can keep peace reduce expenses, extend commerce and strengthen our hold on India by confidence in our justice, kindness and wisdom, you will be received here on your return with acclaims a thousand times louder and a welcome infinitely more cordial than if you had a dozen victories to boast of." (Cheers.)

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Wyndam after congratulating the Under-Secretary on the successful manner in which he had discharged his difficult task agreed with him that the Press Law was not too drastic and said that the Opposition associated themselves fully with his defence of the Indian police who being natives ought to have the support of those who desired that the people of India should be more closely connected with the administration of the law. He thought the Under Secretary was entitled to express satisfaction with the immediate results of the Indian Councils Act, but its ultimate success depended upon whether the Government could meet the legitimate expectations of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects. He shared the Under-Secretary's view that the work of legitimate reform should be carried on without regard to the malignant criticisms and maledictions of agitators. At the same time we should be careful not to thrust our methods on a civilisation not prepared for them.

The next speaker was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who complained that the Government had tried to close the mouths of critics who expressed independent opinions regarding the deportation of Indians without trial, and who disapproved of the new Press Law, which did not apply to Anglo-Indian newspapers, which were sometime more seditious than the Vernacular Press. By the action of the Indian Government criticism and dissatisfaction would be driven below the surface, and the consequences might be serious.

Sir H. Seymour King said it was a great pity that only one day was allotted for discussion of all the vast subjects connected with the Government of India because that was the only opportunity the House of Commons had in the course of the year of drawing attention to those matters which hon. members thought worthy the attention of the Secretary of State. He wished to call attention to an administrative question of considerable importance, and of somewhat vital interest to the revenues of India. There had arisen recently friction between the Railway Board and the boards of the various railway companies in India.

The Under-Secretary made a very brief allusion to the railways in the effect that the revenues from railways had diminished. The Railway Board was established in 1904 to give greater elasticity to the management of the railways in India. A great many new posts were created, and the expenses of the railways went up while their profits went down. The State railways were now, so far as expenditure went, the worst-managed railways in India. There were two orders issued by the Railway Board to which he desired to call attention. In the first place, the railways were requested to send in in December, budget estimates in four watertight compartments, dividing the coming financial year into quarters, and the estimates for each quarter had to be strictly adhered to. Savings under one head must not be expended under any other head. Anyone accustomed to large business undertakings knew how ridiculous that was. The boards of the railways had protested to the India Office nine months ago, but beyond an acknowledgment of the receipt of their letter no attention had been paid to their complaint. The Boards said they could not carry on the railways of India under the system now proposed. The English boards knew their work well, and in years past had earned vast dividends, and if they were trusted would be likely to earn large dividends in the future. But they must be trusted with discretion, and their hands must not be tied in this childish fashion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wedgwood moved as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the East Indian Revenue Accounts, "That this House, while disavowing any sympathy with political crime or methods of agitation likely to cause such crime deplores the enactment and administrations of recent restrictive legislation in India, especially the Press and Seditious Meetings Acts."

Mr. Keir-Hardie, who seconded the amendment, devoted a large portion of his speech to criticism of the police, and defended with energy Mr. Mackerness, of whom Mr. Montagu had spoken with severity. The prohibition of the publication in India of a pamphlet against the police written by Mr. Mackerness was strongly reprobated by the member for Merthyr Tydfil.

Lord Ronaldshay, after calling attention to the murders and serious outrages committed in the last 12 months in India, blamed the authorities for having delayed so long before passing repressive legislation, and, amid the cheers of the Unionist, he declared that speeches such as Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Keir Hardie had delivered might do great harm.

Mr. Montague, in a brief reply, adhered to the strictures which he had passed on Mr. Mackarness's pamphlet. The writer had garbled his quotations from public documents. He trusted that the pamphlet would now be relegated to the obscurity which it deserved, and that friends of his on his side of the House would not confuse liberty with lawlessness.

Sir J. D. Rees said that as a member who had not opened his mouth but had taken a prominent part in that debate (laughter), he now ventured to trespass on what had come to be known as the preserve of the Labour Party. (Laughter.) On behalf of the Civil Service, he utterly repudiated everything that had been said by the hon. member for Leicester and the hon. member for Merthyr Tydfil. Neither of those hon. members would be allowed by the members of the Indian Civil Service, or by anybody else with real experience of India, to have any authority whatsoever to speak upon any problem connected with that country except as an intinerant agitator or a political week-ender. (Cheers and laughter.)

The House then divided on Mr. Wedgwood's amendment, and there voted: For the amendment, 48; against, 277; majority against, 229.

The speaker having left the chair, the usual formal resolution was agreed to in Committee and reported to the House.

In the division on Mr. Wedgwood's amendment the only Liberals who voted for the amendment were Mr. J. Hope, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Byles, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. Lees Smith, and Mr. Chancellor. The other supporters of the amendment were Labour members and Nationalists. Ms. Wedgwood and Mr. Keir Hardie were the tellers.

BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

It has been decided, states the London correspondent of the "Western Daily Press," to make up the strength of the British troops in Egypt and the Soudan to a division. The additional troops and guns will be brought from South Africa to Egypt. It is possible, adds the correspondent, that for reasons of political exigency this statement may receive a more or less positive denial from official quarters, but it will be fully confirmed by events in due course.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place in Burma, between Captain George Mill a Goldemith, Royal Army Medical Corps, second son of John Mills Goldemith, I.S.O., of King-town, Ireland, and Mabel, second daughter of C.H. Duffin, Settlement Officer, Swebo, Upper Burma and grand daughter of the late Charles Duffin, Indian Telegraphs, formerly of Belfast, Ireland.

THE Cologne Gazette publishes the following semi-official telegram from Berlin:—"Italian journals have reported that Italy cherishes disarmament schemes, but is checked in them by Germany. It can be assumed that Italy has not approached Germany with any such schemes, and that Germany therefore has had no occasion to adopt an attitude towards them." This denial refers to suggestions attributed to the King of Italy.

COTTON TRADE AT HOME.

Federations Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association was held on July 22, in the Coal Exchange Manchester. There was a full attendance of members.

Mr. C.W. Macara, the president, who was in the chair, moved the adoption of the report. He said:

I hold more strongly than ever that, if the difficulties connected with the carrying on of the cotton industry of the world are to be successfully coped with, it must be by the units recognising their utter helplessness; and that it is by combination alone that we can hope successfully to combat these recurring difficulties, which are so detrimental to the interests of both capital and labour. The year under review has undoubtedly been the worst for many years in the history of the cotton industry all over the world. The causes of this serious depression are fully dealt with in the report, and are well known to all. The English Federation has again given the lead, as it has done during many crises; and the example has been followed by the other countries of the world so far as possible considering their circumstances which render the adoption of organised short time much more difficult than in England.

SHORT-TIME WORKING A NECESSITY.

Although there is now probably more curtailment of production, though unorganised, going on in England than when the organised movement was in operation, I am of opinion that the trade would not have sunk to the depths of depression it has now done had there not been a return, though, only for a short period, to full-time working. It must be obvious to both employers and operatives that if the short-time movements had been universally adopted and continued the loss to the capitalist class as a whole would have been considerably less and that the sufferings of the operatives would not have been so severe nor so prolonged. After having practically led the world as regards organised short time, it will be readily understood how bitterly disappointing it is that in this country there should be any falling away from a policy which has been so eminently justified by the experience of the past. In dealing with periodical shortage of raw material or over production of manufactures, it must fairness be admitted that uniform action on the part of the whole trade may sometimes involve greater sacrifices in some cases than in the majority; but surely some means could be devised to deal equitably with extreme cases. Broadly, however, as I said in my address at the recent International Congress at Brussels, most of the evils from which we have suffered, and are still suffering, can be remedied if all will realise that individual interests have occasionally to be sacrified for the welfare of the whole trade, and that there is no possibility of individuals permanently prospering unless the industry with which they are connected is prosperous as a whole.

THE CONCILIATION SCHEME.

The negotiations on the adoption of a scheme for the regulation of wages according to the state of trade deservedly occupy a prominent position in the report. During the past eleven years many joint conferences have been held, and for the last five years a tabulation of the margin by selling yarns and covering it with cotton simultaneously had been carried on by three sets of spot who are not only independent of each other but of the employes and opsratives. The value of all this educational work it is impossible to estimate. Various prominent men on both sides have devoted much time and attention to this supremely important matter. Without this valuable preliminary work, I am of opinion the agreement arrived at on Friday last would have been impossible. Although many of the difficulties in connection with the scheme have been overcome, there are numerous details upon which agreement is not possible without further protracted deliberations.

Five years will give ample time for further conferences to be held, and there will also be at the end of that time the tabulation, by outside experts, extending over a period of ten years. With the recent wages dispute settled for a period of five years the time which has been taken up by the many controversies regarding wages can be much more profitably employed by working together to solve the great problems upon which the future prosperity of the industry depends. Prominent among these must be increasing the supply of the raw material, and removing the abuses in connection with the handling of it.

I regret that there are still 25 per cent. of the members of the Federation who have so far failed to respond to the recent appeal of the British Cotton Growing Association for increased funds, and I earnestly appeal to these firms to do so. Let me say in conclusion that the ratification of last Friday's agreement will remove the greatest danger of industrial strife in the cotton trade.

Mr. J. B. Tattersall, in seconding the motion, spoke of the necessity for continued short time working, and deplored the action of outside firms who took advantage of the sacrifies of Federation members by running their mills full time during the continuance of the short time movement.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The meeting then confirmed the action of the General Committee in settling the wages question.

As to the state of trade the following resolution which had been adopted by the General Committee, was approved, after a full debate:—

"After fully considering the present state of trade and the amount of short time being worked, this Committee is of opinion that such short time should be continued, and, where possible, increased."

LORD MORLEY ON INDIAN COTTON-GROWING.

A deputation from the International Cotton Federation waited upon Lord Morley at the India Office on July 27 to urge upon him the desirability of giving all assistance possible to facilitate the increase of the growth of cotton in India, and to improve the quality of the cotton grown. The deputation was introduced by the Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and among those present were Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the International Cotton Federation, Lord Rotherham, Mr. Barton, M.P., Mr. Haworth, M.P., Mr. Arbuthnot, M.P., and Mr. Gill, M.P.

Mr. Emmott pointed out that the cotton industry furnished nearly one-half of the exports of manufactured goods from this country, their value from £92,000,000 to £110,000,000 in the last five years. The export of cotton goods from Great Britain represented half the total exports of Germany, and were within £20,000,000 of the total exports of France, of manufactured goods. He could not understand why India did not produce more cotton and better cotton than she did.

Lord Morley, in reply, said the deputation might be sure of his sympathy, but they wanted something more than sympathy. They would not expect him to go into details which had been laid before him, but he promised to lay all the speeches and facts the deputation had presented to him before the Agricultural Department of India, and he hoped that he might be able to do something in the direction of the recommendations of the deputation. There were considerable difficulties in the way, however, and he felt that after all a Government Department could not do as much for people as some were apt to think. In the first place, it would not be desirable that the Government of India should do anything which would have the result of developing the cotton industry at the expense of other agricultural products. It would not be for the advantage of India or the rest of the world if cotton-growing were to reduce, for instance, the amount of wheat grown. When he was told that the Indian agriculturist was very conservative in his methods, and did not readily accept improved methods or cultivation. It was impossible to coerce him, and all that could be done therefore was to lead him into better ways. There had been an immense growth of the amount of cotton produced in India during the last twelve or fourteen years, for the number on bales had increased from 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 to nearly 5,000,000, and the acreage from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. The amount of cotton exported had also grown enormously. He doubted whether some of the recommendations of the deputation could be adopted, but he would urge upon the Agricultural Department that everything which would be done to assist the growth of cotton in India should be done.

The "Times" says:—The cotton operatives are not seizing with avidity, the arrangement which has been arrived at tentatively to secure peace in the industry for at least five years. The spinners and the cardroom hands held separate meetings in Manchester on July 23. The spinners not only unanimously approved of the settlement, but passed a vote of thanks to the officials for their efforts. At the meetings of the cardroom delegates, however, the opinion was expressed that all the members should have been consulted before any decision was arrived at, and it was agreed to postpone further consideration of the question for a fortnight. This decision is important, for should the cardroom hands not agree, the whole proposals will fall through On the other hand, the postponement may not prove unwillingness to carry of the true, but simply a desire to do the thing in proper form. The course to be adopted is left with the different centres, but it is generally understood that the taking of a ballot will be dispensed with and the counting of hands at a general meeting substituted. The membership of the amalgamation is close on 50,000, but the organisation is so perfected that the result will be easily secured within the stipulated period. The meeting was presided over by Mr. James Crinion, president of the amalgamation. The speeches dealing with the question were generally harmonious in tone, and although some expression of opinion was heard favourable to a three instead of a five years' agreement, the general body of delegates accepted the lead of the executive, who advised the acceptance of the proposals and will make known the decision to their members at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. J. W. Potter, presiding on July 25 at the annual meeting of the General Shipowners' Society in London, urged the claim of British shipowners to be relieved of something of the heavy charge imposed on them in the shape of Suez Canal dues. No general improvement had taken place in the shipping trade during the past year, and the only reason that he could see for a non-revival of freights was the amount of new tonnage which shipowners insisted on putting into the water.

Brighton's latest improvement—a new Tarmac road along its unrivalled sea front—was inaugurated on July 22 by Sir George Gibb in the presence of many thousands of spectators, who lined the thoroughfare from Hove to its eastern extremity. Tarmac is supposed to be the last thing in road construction, and its merits were well tested. All day long there was a succession of motor-cars and every other kind of carriage along the new way, giving to King's Road and Madeira Road a more animated scene than has probably ever been witnessed even in the history of Brighton pageants. With all this traffic no dust could be seen, though the wind was blowing half a gale during the greater part of the day. Everything went gracefully over the smooth consistent surface, which for motorists is a revelation and to pedestrian more than a pleasure.

THE ARCHER-SHEE CASE.

In the King's Bench Division on July 26, before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury, the trial was begun of the petition of right in which Mr. Martin Archer-Shee claimed damages and further relief for unlawfully requiring him to withdraw his son, George Archer-Shee, from the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in breach of contract by the Admiralty. The respondents denied any breach of contract, contending that they had a discretion in the matter which had been duly exercised, and that the suppliant's son had been guilty of misconduct. They also demurred to the petition of right, alleging that it did not lie. Counsel for the suppliant opened his case, stating that he had been called upon to withdraw his son from the college because of the theft of a post office order which was alleged to have been taken by the boy. The charge had always been absolutely denied by the boy himself. Counsel entered in considerable detail into the facts of the case. George Archer-Shee was called, and gave evidence, declaring that there was no truth in the charge made against him. On July 27 the cross-examination of George-Archer. She was concluded, and several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, including masters at Stonyhurst, and at Osborne, who testified to the boy straightforwardness and truthfulness. The plaintiff's case was closed and the Solicitor General after formally submitting that there was no case opened the case for the Crown. He described the measures taken by the Admiralty to secure a thorough investigation of the case before taken action and denied that there had ans suggested for the plaintiff been any oppression. Miss Tucker postmistress at Osborne said she was quite sure that the 5s. postal order alleged to have been stolen was brought to her to be cashed by a cadet who afterwards got a postal order for 15s. 6d. (This was admittedly done by George Archer-Shee.)

A settlement was arrived at on July 29 Captain Christian, the head of the College answered some formal questions put by Mr. Avory. His replies were to the effect that he investigated the affair as fully as he could, and found that the postmistress was positive in her story. She said that the cadet who bought an order for 15s. 6d. was the same cadet who cashed an order for 5s. George Archer-Shee never disputed that it was he who bought the order for 15s. 6d. He arrived at the conclusion which he did, said the captain, on evidence quite apart from the question or handwriting. He reported the matter to the Admiralty, and left the decision as to what was to be done with the boy to that body.

When the captain left the box Sir Rufus Isaacs rose and said:—I am glad to tell your lordship that with regard to the issues of fact the jury will not be further troubled. As the result of the evidence that has been given I say on behalf of those I represent that I accept the story of George Archer-Shee that he did not write the name on the postal order and did not cash it. He is consequently innocent of the charges. I say further that I make this statement without any reserve that it may be a complete justification of the boy.

Sir E. Carson said: "The complete vindication of George Archer-Shee from the charges against him was the object of this action." That object has been entirely achieved.

A juror was withdrawn to give effect to the arrangment between counsel.

In directing that this should be done. Mr. Justice Phillimore said: The important part of the case was thus satisfactorily settled but the legal effect of the arrangement remained to be decided. It was agreed to argue the points of law that now arise after the Long Vacation.

It is the contention of the Crown that the declaration asked for by the petition of right presented by Mr. Martin Archer-Shee that the Admiralty was guilty of breach of contract cannot be made.

COMMONS DEBATE ON REDRESS.

House of Commons, July 29, both Mr. McKenna First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Rufus Isaacs took part in the discussion of the Archer-Shee case in Parliament this afternoon.

Sir Henry Craik raised the subject. "I feel certain," he said, "that the Admiralty will do everything in their power to redress the terrible and almost irreparable wrong done to the boy. (Hear, hear). Great public indignation has been aroused because the Admiralty pleaded privilege." He asked for an assurance that the Board of Admiralty would not again attempt to crush such cases into obscurity.

Mr. McKenna said that his Board were extremely glad that the innocence of the boy had been placed on record. (Cheers.) Speaking for himself, he approved of the decision come to by agreement between the parties that Archer-Shee's innocence had been established, and that the authorities had acted in good faith and with a reasonable belief. As to the question of re-instating the boy, he thought that after two years' lapse it was doubtful whether they would be asked to take him back. It was better that any proposal to that effect should come from the boy's father.

Sir Rufus Isaacs said that there was no foundation for saying, as had been said that he asked for a demurrer under the direction of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The responsibility for the plea rested entirely myself as Law Officer of the Crown.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking as a naval officer expressed his satisfaction at the result. What redress did the Admiralty propose to give the boy? At least he was entitled to a letter stating that the charge against him was without foundation, and that a mistake had been made. (Cheers.)

By this time the First Lord and the Solicitor-General had left the House, so that no answer was given.

ALLAHABAD RACES.

AFTER a lapse of time which it requires all the retrospective power of the oldest inhabitants to bridge, Allahabad, says "The Pioneer," is once more to be congratulated on the prospect of a race meeting. Though it is early yet to foreshadow the propable entries, there is every expectation of the meeting being well supported, the more so as it will coincide with the early days of the United Provinces Exhibition. The race-course has been thoroughly taken in hand against the event; a straight half-mile has been secured through the inclusion of another field, and a new steeplechase course of over two miles has been laid out. A presentation cup has been generously promised by Mr. Brownrigg, Commissioner of Allahabad, and other valuable prizes have been guaranteed. The dates fixed for the Allahabad Races are the 6th, 8th and 10th of December next.

THE CIVIL LIST.

IN the House of Commons on July 22 the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved two resolutions that there be charged on the Consolidated Funds as from the demise of his late Majesty the following annual sums:—For the King's Civil List, £470,000; for retired allowances, such sums as may be required for the payment in each year of retired allowances granted by his late Majesty or his present Majesty to members of his Household not exceeding £18,000.

In the event of the marriage of the Prince of Wales £10,000 for the Princess of Wales, to be increased to £30,000, in the event of her Royal Highness surviving the Prince of Wales. For the benefit of the sons of his Majesty other than the Duke of Cornwall, £10,000, in respect of each son who attains the age of twenty-one, and a further sum of £15,000 on respect of each son who marries. For the benefit of the daughters of his Majesty £6,000, in respect of each daughter who attains the age of twenty-one or marries. For her Majesty Queen Mary in the event of her surviving his Majesty the King, £70,000; and that provision be made for continuing for a period of six months after the close of the present reign certain payments so charged which would otherwise be then determined. He moved further that it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Civil List, the hereditary revenues, and grants for the royal family. He had, he said, little to add to the elaborate report which had been presented to the House by the Committee appointed to consider the question. The Crown followed the usual course in surrendering all the hereditary revenues except those of the Duchess of Lancaster and Cornwall and the House was invited to make provision for the maintenance of the dignity and honour of the Crown. There was one main feature in the recommendations of the committee to which he wished to refer, and this was that as far as the Sovereign and his Consort were concerned the figures recommended by the Committee showed that there was a diminution as compared with the provision made in the last reign. In the case of the King himself there was no alteration in the proposed change on the public purse, but in the case of the Prince of Wales the Exchequer would be relieved to the extent £20,000.

Several amendments in the names of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie providing that the revenues from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall should be transferred to the Exchequer being ruled out of order.

Mr. Barnes moved to reduce the King's Civil List to £285,000, an amendment which was held to be in order. He said he believed that if these proposals were submitted to a meeting outside they would be regarded as outrageous, and that those responsible for them would receive a short shrift. He based his protest on three grounds—that the Duchies ought to be regarded as public property that apart from that consideration the amount proposed was excessive, and because the proposals limited the discretion of and tied up future Parliaments. As to the contingent claims, with exceptions he was opposed to them, but he should provide for widows and the Heir-Apparent. He submitted that the Duchies were public and not private property, and he further objected to this Parliament being called upon to do something which should only be done by a future Parliament when the time came.

Mr. Balfour thought that the root of Mr. Barnes's criticism was that he considered that royalty was too expensive, apart from that it was held that they were treating the revenues of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in a different way from that in which the Crown revenues properly so called were treated. It was true that the Duchies were not in exactly the same position as Sandringham and Balmoral, but it was equally true that they were not considered as exactly in the same position as Regent Street or Pall Mall. These were Crown properties, but the others belonged to a different category. He saw no reason why the House should depart from the historic method of dealing with those two sources of revenue. Having corrected mistake made by Mr. Barnes, he pointed out that the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall had always been regarded as the property of the Prince of Wales. As to the references to the cost of the royalty, and that it was too expensive a luxury, no doubt these islands might not sink into chaos if a Republic were established in the place of a Monarchy, but he believed the empire would do so. They could not have at the head of an empire like this a President elected by the United States for four years, and he did not believe that a Presidency could be run more cheaply than a Monarchy. They must have things done with decency and dignity.

A general discussion followed, the amendment being rejected by 206 to 26 votes.

Mr. Barnes next moved the omission of the provision proposed for the Princess of Wales in the event of the Prince marrying. The amendment was defeated by 218 to 21. Mr. Keir Hardie moved to omit the provision for the children of the King and Queen. They had no right to saddle future Parliaments with this sort of obligation. On his remarking that this proposal was to provide funds to enable members of the royal family to live in luxury and idleness, there was at once a loud hostile demonstration.

The Chancellor of the Exhequer warmly declared that this was a charge which should be the last to be brought against the royal family—a declaration which was received with loud cheers—and the amendment was rejected by 207 to 20. The resolution was carried by 197 to 19 and reported to the House.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

In the House of Commons on July 27 the second reading of the Accession Declaration Bill was moved by the Prime Minister. The Government, he said, had anticipated that the proposal which they had made would give rise to misconception and even active hostility. There were critics who maintained that without the Declaration in its present form the Protestant Succession would not be secured, or at any rate that the security for it would be substantially impaired. Those who took this view must be, he thought, in a state of complete ignorance as the real state of the law. (The Protestant Succession was amply secured by the Bill of Rights, which imposed and express disability upon any Sovereign who should be a Roman Catholic and absolved the people from allegiance to him. The Act of Settlement made further provision for securing the Protestant Succession, requiring that any prince who should come to the Throne must join in communion with the Church of England as by law established; and this, he declared, meant fellowship with and membership of the particular religious body to which reference was made. Further, the Act of Union with Scotland laid down that Papists and persons marrying Papists should be incapable of inheriting or enjoying the Imperial Crown of Great Britain. The Accession Declaration being therefore unnecessary, the natural and logical conclusion, Mr. Asquith said, would be to abolish it, and this statement was cheered.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 26, Lord Ampthill asked a series of questions which he had placed on the paper upon the present position of the question of British Indians in South Africa, and moved for papers. He said he had sincerely hoped that the negotiations with the Transvaal Ministers begun about this time last year would have resulted ere this in some satisfactory settlement of this deplorable question, but so far from there being any signs of settlement, matters had gone from bad to worse. The Indians who had been contending with such extraordinary self-sacrifice, not for any personal or political privileges, but for the honour of their race, were now being deported from the country. They were being deported by administrative Acts in a manner which allowed them no appeal to the Courts. They were conveyed to Delagoa Bay, where they were arrested as undesirable aliens by the Portuguese Government and put on board ship and sent to India. The Transvaal Government paid the bill of the Portuguese Government for doing this dirty work. In India their friends and sympathisers made arrangements to have them shipped back again, but they were forbidden to land. This process of shipping backwards and forwards could not go on indefinitely. Nearly 300 altogether had been deported, and within the last two months 120 or 130 had been sent off to India, and all these were domiciled and identified and had their homes in South Africa. One-third of these people were actually South African born, and what made matters worse, their wives and families were left behind in South Africa. What he wanted their lordships to take note of was the effect of this in India. They had seen very little in the papers because the subject was not one that was favoured in the Press; but nothing was creating greater discontent among the people of India than this treatment of their countrymen. Would anyone say that this was not a genuine grievance? There had been specific promises made in reference to it, and if those promises were broken, surely we must except that our credit and reputation for honour and justice must suffer in India. He fully admitted that the noble earl opposite found the question infinitely more difficult of solution when he came into office, because great opportunities, the occasion of the grant of a Constitution to the Transvaal and others, had been lost; but the noble earl had had his opportunities, especially when the Transvaal Ministers were in this country, and it was intensely disappointing that nothing had come out of that opportunity. He agreed that restrictive legislation was necessary and justifiable, but what was not necessary or justifiable was that these Indians should be classed as criminals, and that we, as a nation, should be dishonoured and discredited in India by the action of a Colonial Government. This was a great imperial question. The "Times" a short time ago remarked, "There is no truly imperial question of greater complexity and at the same time of more vital urgency." He quoted the "Times" because whenever he had said in that House that this was an imperial question both urgent and vital he had only provoked a smile. He felt certain the time had come when circumstances would rouse the British public to demand that this grievance should not remain unredressed, and to ask why this deplorable state of affairs had been allowed to continue all these years.

Earl Beauchamp said his noble friend the Secretary of State was unfortunately unable to be present and he desired on his behalf to express his regret. The number of Indians deported was 257 since March 11, when the deportations began. In the last three months the numbers were:—May, 39; June, 11; July, 4. It was stated by the Union Government that every opportunity was afforded to individuals to prove domicile, but that they had all failed to do so. In many cases persons ordered to be deported refused absolutely to give any information, while some stated that they desired to go to India. Whenever it appeared that a person had been resident or born in any other part of South Africa he was returned thither. In every case where the person to be removed claimed to have a wife and family he was allowed facilities to take them with him at the public expense, immediately after their entry into the township." The noble lord asked whether about one-third of those deported were of South African birth. Particulars of all the cases were not available. Particulars of 69 cases had been submitted to the Colonial Office, and fifty-six of these had been reported on by Ministers through the Governor-General. It was stated as an illustration of the difficulty of dealing with the question that no trace could be found of twenty-three out of the names given. Twenty-five out of fifty-six persons were stated to have been born in South Africa. It was reported by the Union Government that eleven out of the twenty-five could not be traced, that twelve of them refused to give any means of identification, ten of them stating that they did not claim South African domicile. The same statement was made by six of the others in the list who were not alleged to have been born in South Africa. In only one case outside the list was there independent evidence in the Colonial Office records tending to establish domicile in Natal, and in that case the man was removed to Natal and not to India.

Referring to the question as to the nature of the arrangement made by the Transvaal Government with the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique for carrying out deportations, he said, the operative document was a by-law of the township of Lorenzo Marques issued on July 15, 1909. It was as follows:—"All Asiatics entering the district by land, no matter whence they have come, who are not provided with official documents authorising them to reside in the district or in the neighbouring colonies, shall be obliged to leave this port by the first boat immediately after their entry into the township." The noble lord asked whether it was not unprecedented in the annals of the empire that British subjects should be handed over for punishment to a foreign Power. He was not sure he agreed with the noble lord in his use of the word "punishment." The actual position was that under the Transvaal laws these Indians were put over the border of the Transvaal province, and were then dealt with under the laws either of the other provinces of the Union or of the Mozambique. The position of the Mozambique as regards the Transvaal was without precedent, as it contained, although a foreign country, a port, Lorenzo Marques, which was becoming to an ever-increasing extent the port of the Transvaal. So long as the Portuguese legislation was not differential and applied to all Asiatics alike it was difficult for his Majesty's Government to protest. The noble lord asked whether the punishment of transportation was not obsolete in British law. The use of the word "transportation" was an attempt to raise prejudice, and British law hardly affected the case. The deportation of persons who were held to be undesirables by reason of transgression of laws or otherwise was a recognised part of Colonial law, not only in South Africa, but other parts of the British Empire—Canada, for instance.

The noble lord asked whether the speech made by the Governor-General at Johannesburg on July 8 might be taken to indicate that his Majesty's Government had adopted a more decided policy in regard to their imperial obligation towards his Majesty's Indian subjects. The Government had always recognised the gravity of the situation, and had steadily and continuously tried to find a solution. They had brought all allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners immediately to the notice of the Transvaal and Union Governments. Endeavours to effect a settlement were made when the Transvaal Ministers were here in connection with the Union Act. Almost as soon as the Union was inaugurated the Governor-General was requested to urge on his Ministers that a happier commencement could not be made than by arranging a settlement agreeable to all parties. The present position was that the Union Government were carefully considering the question of policy in respect of Indians lawfully resident, though they could not agree to unrestricted immigration, and held themselves bound to enforce the law in every case where Indians without proper authority endeavoured to enter or reside. Papers would be laid before the House if the Union Government agreed, and they would be pressed to agree.

INDIA AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

In the House of Commons, Monday, July 25, Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many British wireless telegraph stations are there for the use of British ship playing on the direct route from Great Britain to India; and where are they situated.

Mr. Montagu: There are at present wireless telegraph stations at Bombay, Calcutta, the Pilot Vessel-Sandheads, Bengal, Port Blair, Table Island, Diamond Island, Mergui, and Victoria Point. As stated on June 29, in reply to the hon. member for Montgomery boroughs, a scheme for the establishment of certain inland wireless telegraph stations has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, to be constructed as funds become available. The Secretary of State is not aware that construction under this sanction has commenced.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Mr. Munro Ferguson asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the advisability of now defining clearly the special consideration promised to candidates for the Indian Forest Service who possess a forestry diploma from a University other than Oxford, so that students at other Universities may have some assurance that their studies will not be ultimately ineffective; and whether, in the event of a special examination in such cases, provision will be made for an independent examining body instead of one constructed on the present lines.

Mr. Montagu: The general question of the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service is at present under discussion, and the Secretary of State will take care that the particular point to which the hon. member refers is fully considered.

INDIAN BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

On Tuesday, July 26.—Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary for India whether the inspector and acting superintendent of police, by name Babu Lall Mohan Guha and Maulvi Mazharul Huq, who were selected for distinction in the recent Birthday Honours List, were the same two officers whose conduct was commented upon by the High Court of Bengal last year; and, if so, whether they had been cleared from these reflections by the report of the commissioner appointed to investigate the charges made against them.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; as regards the second, I have already explained that it is impossible to make any statement on the subject pending the disposal of the suits that have been instituted raising substantially the same issues as were before the Commission. The Governor-General had to decide the matter on his own responsibility according to the practice in these matters, settled in correspondence between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State in 1860. On this occasion no fewer than 187 subordinate officials in various provinces were advanced. The Secretary of State's refuses to suppose, and I trust my hon. friend will agree, that the Governor-General meant to take part in any whitewashing of the police at the expense of the High Court. He must be assumed to have found nothing in the language of the High Court to cause him to interrupt the ordinary course of routine in conferring one of these minor titles upon men who, however they may emerge from the proceedings now pending, have hitherto served Government with credit and often at the risk of their lives. (Cheers.)

FREE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Lahore Municipal Council in May last carried a resolution making education free in the primary municipal board schools; whether the local government has refused to sanction this resolution; and whether he can explain the grounds upon which this decision to refuse sanction was arrived at.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the matter, but he is inquiring.

DISPUTES ABOUT LAND, &c.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the recommendation contained at the end of paragraph 25 of the Indian Police Commission Report, about disputes about land, water, crops, and cattle ponds in Bengal being settled by revenue officers and taken out of the hands of the police, has been given effect to.

Mr. Montagu: The question referred to by the hon. member is under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the important changes in the law recommended by the Police Commission.

OFFICIALS' SAVINGS AND INCOME TAX.

On Wednesday, July 27, Mr. Watt asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether Government officials in India are called upon to pay income tax there on their salaries and are again called upon to pay income tax when they send home to this country the savings on these salaries; and, if so, will he in future legislation remit this tax on thrift.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Savings on salaries remitted to the United Kingdom are not chargeable to income tax, but, if invested in this country, the income derived therefrom would be liable.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Douglas Hall asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the total number of persons not at the time of appointment in permanent Government employment, who have been appointed since January 1906 to positions under the India Office with salaries exceeding £100 a year and who did not previously to their appointment pass an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners; and what is the total amount of their salaries.

Mr. Montagu: The number of persons was eleven, and the total value of their salaries on appointment was £1,895. All the posts in question fell within the terms of Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as "situations for which professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service are required."

GERMAN FIRMS AND THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

On Thursday, July 28, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that German firms applied for the whole of the Machinery Hall at the Allahabad Exhibition, and made the grant of the whole space available a condition of their exhibiting: and whether the authorities concerned have complied with this application, which implies the exclusion of British exhibits of this class.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the circumstances to which the hon. member in his question refers; but if such an application were made it would not be acceded to by the Allahabad Exhibition authorities.

THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

Sir John Rolleston asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Why, in view of the large profits obtained, there were no rupees coined in India in 1908-1909; and why were these profits foregone?

Mr. Montagu: Owing to the conditions of exchange during the years mentioned there was no public demand for increased coinage of rupees. Had additional rupees been coined for the sake of the profit on the operation, they could only have been put into circulation (unless the Secretary of State had been prepared to accept tenders for bills on India at rates materially below the gold point) by issuing them in payment for direct services to Government, or in payment of interest on Government rupee debt. To have done this would have been to revert to the practice, common in the Middle Ages, but now happily obsolete among civilised Governments, of deliberately debasing the currency in the interest of Government and at the expense of the King's subjects.

CONTROL OVER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any progress has been made with the consideration of the question of securing more adequate control over life assurance companies in India in accordance with the system in force in this country; and when legislation may be expected on the subject.

Mr. Montagu: The question is still under consideration and it would be premature to make any statement as to the introduction of legislation.

PENSION CONCESSION TO OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has now ascertained the amount of expenditure involved and the probable effect on other departments of the public service of granting the concession to the officer of the Indian police of being admitted to full pension after twenty-five years' service, as recommended by the Police Commission; and whether any decision on the point has yet been arrived at.

Mr. Montagu: The inquiry undertaken by the Government of India is still in progress.

ROYAL MARINE OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY AND SERVICE FOR PENSION.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the negotiations with the War Office in regard to the extension to officers who entered the Indian Army from the Royal Marines of the privilege granted officers joining from British regiments of counting five years for service for pension have yet been concluded; and when a decision may be expected on the subject.

Mr. Montagu: The question is still under discussion with the Admiralty.

THE CEYLON TARIFF.

Mr. J. F. Hope asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies: Whether the customs duty on tea in Ceylon was 25c per cwt, on wheat and rice 50c, and on flour one rupee; whether in each case there was any corresponding excise duty: and whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to acquiesce in the maintenance of such duties.

Col. Seely: The duty on tea is 25c, a lb. In oth[illegible] respects the hon. member's figures are correct. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative, and the answer to the third part in the affirmative.

Mr. J. F. Hope: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that these import duties on rice, wheat, and flour are higher than anything proposed by the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham? (Cheers.)

Col. Seely: I think that does not really arise out of the question, which refers to tea. (Opposition cries of "No.") Well, I do not think we can discuss this matter by question and answer across the floor of the House. I should be glad to debate it.

Mr. J. F. Hope: But are not these duties higher than those proposed by the right hon. gentleman for West Birmingham?

Col. Seely: I do not quite know to what particular proposals the hon. member refers. (Laughter.)

KOREA.

Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the creation of a Colonial Board in Japan to superintend affairs in Korea, Formosa, and the Japanese part of Saghalien; whether his Majesty's Government inferred from this, or had reason to believe from other information, that the formal annexation of Korea by Japan was contemplated; and whether, in such event, his Majesty's Government would take steps to safeguard the commercial rights of British merchants in Korea secured by existing treaties between Great Britain and that country.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. In the event of the annexation of Korea by Japan being decided upon, his Majesty's Government would carefully consider the best means of safeguarding their commercial interests in the country.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE INCREASED POLICE GRANT.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: What amount of the increased police grant set forth in the Indian Budget is to be spent on buildings, increase of force, and increase of pay, respectively.

MR. GORDON AND THE FOREST SERVICE OF INDIA.

Mr. Munro Ferguson: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether Mr. Gordon, of the University of Edinburgh, will have to go to Oxford University before he can enter the forest service of India.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Sir Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the opinion of local governments is now being invited on the suggestion that collectors should lease premises for a term of years for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and whether in view of the further implication of the Government in the management of the liquor traffic which such a change would involve, the Secretary of State will withhold his sanction of the proposal until full inquiry has been made and opportunity has been given for the expression of non-official opinion on the subject.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W C Smyth, R E, B	Major H J de B Barnett, 91 Punjabis
Mr R C S Keith, B Cov	Capt A M Forteath, 36 Jacob's Horse
Mr H M Laurie, B Cov	Capt A Hewlett, 39 C I Horse
Mr F H Staples, B Cov	Capt J Cunningham, I M S
Rev F H Crozier, B	Capt W G A Brett, 76 Punjabis
Mr A R Brown, B	Capt F W Barrett, 15 Hussars, A D C to G O C, 8th Div'n
Mr C F Keys, B	Capt G P O Carnegy, 7 Hariana Lancers
Mr E T Devonshire, B	Capt J R White, 2nd Q O Sappers and Miners, R E
Mr T A Verrier, B	Lieut J A McQueen, R E
Mr W S Dorman, B	Lieut D G Ponsonby, 34 Sikh Pioneers
Mr J A P Stuart, B	Lieut H F O McSwiney, 2/8 Gorekha Rifles
Mr Maung Thein Maung, B	Lieut R C Eberhardie, 116 Mahrattas
Mr F D Bird, M	Lieut P H H Bailey, 24 Pioneers
Mr L Marshall, M	Lieut W B Cunningham, 38 Dogras
Mr W H Maraton, Bo	Lieut L E Barnes, R E
Major Gen J W G Tulloch, C B, Commdg Jhelum Bde	Major H Hulseberg, 127 Baluch L I, 6 days
Major Gen J L Keir, C B, Commdg Allahabad Bdg	Major H C Tytler, 17 Inf, 4 mo
Brig Gen J G Younghusband, C B, Commdg Derajat Bde	Capt J H Bennett, 3 Horse, 2 mo
Brig Gen J H Foott, C B, D A A G, Southern Army	Capt E E Woodcock, 4 Rajpoots, 4 mo
Major W E R Dickson, R E	Capt D G M Dundas, 17 Inf, 4 mo
Major E R Mowell, S & T Corps	Capt R W Ashburner, 108 Pioneers, 2 mo
	Lieut F B Green Armytage, I M S, 1 day
	Lieut C B Blackburn, 106 Pioneers, 14 days
	Lieut W H L J Welman 27 Punjabis, 3 mo
	Second Lieut A L E Nixon, 18 Lancers, 14 days

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A C Elliott, I A, B, 2 mo M C	Major H Hulseberg, 127 Baluch L I, 6 days
Mr A Burt, B, 2 mo M E	Major H C Tytler, 17 Inf, 4 mo
Mr P Williams, B, 30 days on M C	Capt J H Bennett, 3 Horse, 2 mo
Mr H A Stark, B, 2 mo 6 days	Capt E E Woodcock, 4 Rajpoots, 4 mo
Mr E W J Bartlett, B, 6 mo M C	Capt D G M Dundas, 17 Inf, 4 mo
Mr F V Tayler, B, 2 mo M C	Capt R W Ashburner, 108 Pioneers, 2 mo
Mr W Tate, B, 13 mo 27 days	Lieut F B Green Armytage, I M S, 1 day
Mr A Edgington, M Cov, 2 mo	Lieut C B Blackburn, 106 Pioneers, 14 days
Mr J Nissim, Bo Cov, 3 mo M C	Lieut W H L J Welman 27 Punjabis, 3 mo
Mr F Weight, Bo, 3mo	Second Lieut A L E Nixon, 18 Lancers, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major F D S Fayrer, I M S B	Mr A W Blunt, B
Major J A Black, I M S B	Mr F V Tayler, B
Mr M M S Gubbay, Bo Cov	Mr E Murphy, B
Mr J Gorman, B	Major E Kirkpatrick, 58 Sind Rifles
Mr F J Mess, B	Lieut F W Leabon, Barrack Dept

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay 13th August.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above class will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 16th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th August.

616. Parade—Monday the 15th inst. "G" Company Recruits Parade at 6-30 p. m., at the Cathedral High School.

617. Lecture,—Tuesday 16th inst.—Lecture at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon, by Captain H. B. Mayne, R. G. A. Subject:—The necessity for Coast defences. All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m. Subject.—Infantry Training 1905. Pages 106 to 111 and 137 to 144.

618. Parade Wednesday the 17th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

619. Signalling.—Thursday the 18th instant. The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

620. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1909-10 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE marriage arranged between James Alexander Bathurst, Indian Civil Service, Central Provinces, India, and Evelyn, daughter of the late Mr. Bell and of Mrs. Bell, will take place on Sept. 7 at Blanchland, Northumberland.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

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See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
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Pain arising
FROM
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

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Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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The Thermos Flask is one of the most amazingly useful inventions of recent years

Cold liquids poured into a Thermos Flask remain cold for days—though the Flask itself be kept in tropical heat—and hot liquids keep hot for twenty-four hours though you keep the Thermos in an icehouse.

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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
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CLAYTON SYSTEM

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The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
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KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
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To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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Is by far The most effective Remedy for
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
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ADVANCING BY 32NDs
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1909.

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For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.
Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.
Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."
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BENGER'S FOOD assists nature.
It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.
"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants, and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 11.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols 81 1-2unchgd
2 per cent. Konsos 67 1-2unchgd
5 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. Government Securities. 54 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ... ... 24 1-8 + 1-16
Do. 2 months hence.... 24 1-2 + 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Silver in New York ... ... 53 + 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—... 25.22—1-2
Do. Berlin ...20 45 1-2—1-2
Do. New York 4 85 5-8unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-1910.
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 25-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1-2 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77 9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-27-32 (Bank buying rate).

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£ 3,440,000	Inc.	£ 4,00,000
Public Deposits	£10,500,000	Inc.	£ 1,400,000
Other Deposits	£40,500,000	Dec.	£ 1,036,000
Government Securities	£17,460,000		£ Unchgd.
Other Securities	£28,600,000	Dec.	£ 500,000
Notes and Gold	£29,290,000	Inc.	£ 8,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, August 11.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots... ... ... Dull.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Sales of East India 200
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 8.36 + 4
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ... 12 3-4 unchgd

	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·85	7·47	7·29
	+2	+1	+1
Mid. Uplands	N. D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	7·10	7 17	7·16
d. O. C.	+1	+1	+1
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7·16	7·16	7·16
	+1	+1	+1

NEW YORK, August 11.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK—

Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports 3,000
Do. last year 2,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... .
Do. Exports to France and Continent 18,000
Spot Cotton ... ... 15·70—25

Futures Month of Oct. 13·09—20 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and mutilated.
Do do Dec. 12·58—21 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... Mutilated.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 13·43—15
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Dec. 13·43—14
Tone of futures ... ... Mutilated.

WHEAT.

White Karachi...37 August-Sept.—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...39 Aug.-Sept.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 43
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 42
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 70 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 65 1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9—Sellers—Firmer.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 9

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 14 7 1-2
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"China," "Himalaia".

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3¼ at 3⅜		
	(„ 5)		3⅛ at 3⅝		£ 72
	(„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		67 10
	(„ 9)		4 at 4¼		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3⅝ at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 63
Soft Centres, round		3 at 3⅜	3⅝ at 4¼	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3⅝		£ 62
	(„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 64
	(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X	...				£ 61

		Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B	3⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½	£ 63
	C	2¾ at 2⅜	3 at 3⅜	
	D	2½ at 2⅜	2⅞ at 3⅛	£ 60
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B	3⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½	£ 52
	C	2½ at 2⅜	3 at 3½	
	D	2½ at 2⅜	2⅞ at 3½	£ 50
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3 at 3½	3 a soft A	£ 70
	B	2⅜ at 3	2⅞ soft B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
	C	2½ at 2⅜	2½ at 2⅞	£ 62
	D	2½ at 2⅜	2½ at 2⅞	£ 41
	E	2 at 2⅜	2 at 2¼	£ 36
Poin's usual assortment	...			36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8·19	8·36	+ 17
Aug.-Sept. ...	7·59	7·85	+ 26
Feb.-Mar. ...	7·03	7·16	+ 13
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·45	15·70	+ 25
Oct. Futures ...	13·66	13·69	+ 3
Dec. Futures ...	13·52	13·58	+ 6
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 11-16	mutilated.	.....
Oct. Futures ...	13·42	13·43	+ 1
Dec. Futures ...	13 37	13·43	+ 6
Egyptian ...	12 9-16	12 3/4	+ 3/16

YARN.

The American cotton prices are very firm, and on account of high prices quoted by spinners, business for the new season is practically impossible. 30-31-32 good spinning is quoted 11 1-2d., but dealers cannot pay more than 11 1-4d. There is good enquiry for 30 water and dealers are making purchases in the bazar. If Manchester remains firm, there will be a pinch felt for these spinnings, 40s Western. The local prices have advanced to 12d. and dealers are willing to buy at 12 1-4d., but spinners quote 12 3-4d.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 3/4d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11	0
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5	6
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	6
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	3
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 0	0
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 1	6

MERCERISED YARN.

The Egyptian cotton has advanced to 12 3-4d. and prices are again stiffening. The local market in absence of demand is very dull and stock being still large there is no likelihood of a near rise in the local prices. New buriness is altogether neglected.

2-80 s	Grey ...	...	... 25d.
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	... 26d.
2-84 s	Grey ...	...	... 26d.
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	... 27d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„	1 10 6
2-84 s	Grey ...	„	1 11 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„	1 11 9
2-60 s	Grey ...	„	1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„	1 5 6

WHITE GOODS.

Although demand in the local market is slack, dealers are holding on for higher prices as they see no chance of replacing the goods at the selling price. It is reported that a firm sold 26 by 18 nainsooks at 2s. 3 3-4d. and 32 by 18 yards at 2s. 7 3-4d., but no sales of any known qualities are reported. In white shirtings, business is quite at a standstill as the difference in price quoted by mannfacturers and that offerred is too wide to be bridged over. Liepmann 1,500 is quoted 12s. 3 1-2d. at which rate some business is reported and there is every likelihood of a further rise in prices.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2	0
Do. do. ...	A 1	„ 2 7	6
Do. do. ...	199/299	„ 2 12	0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 2 10	0
Do. do.	9999	„ 4 5	0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13	0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 1 15	6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1	6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 3	6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 5	0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 5	6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 11	0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14	6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 3	6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7	6
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8	6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15	0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13	0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7	6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 8	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 12	6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 0	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 10	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8	0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0	0
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 1	6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10	0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2 1	6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8	0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0	0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0	0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0	0
Lyon	C 4000	„ 13 10	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6	0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6	0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8	0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8	0

GREY GOODS.

A good deal of money is wasted in wires without any result. Dealers are regularly offering for superior qualities of G. shirting, but prices quoted are so high that it is hard to book any order. 39 shertings are in good inquiry but Manchester prices are 7 3 1-2 and it is reported that some firms have made purchases at this price, although dealers cannot afford to pay the price at present. Lower qualities are not in demand and stock is large. Prices from 4 have advanced to 4-3, but no business has been done. In grey dhoties, business in 2-8 and 2-9 yards is possible, but in 2-10 and 2-11 yards prices are far out of the average usual prices. In mercerised dhoties business is slack and prices rule the same. A good many packages have changed hands in the bagsar. A firm sold about 100 bales out of its holdings at 12 11 1-2, but new business is reported at 13-0- 1-2 and since then prices have advanced to Rs. 13 1-2.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5	8 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
Do. 100,000	„ 6	4 9
Do. 4025	„ 5	2 6
Do. 7900	„ 5	11 6
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7	7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3	10 0
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3	1 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2	12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5	10 0
Do. No. 1596	„ 3	6 0
Forbes No. 651	„ No goods.	
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5	12 0
Do. No. 1575	„ No goods.	
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6	8 0
Deuhurste 5 B B B	„ 6	15 0
Do. B B	„ 11	11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 7	6 0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5	9 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5	10 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5	3 0
Original Sindurls 8lbs	„ 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10	8 0

BOMBAY, AUGUST 12.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. 15 Sept.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
„ „ Forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. Dec
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m/s „ 169 3-4
Marks 3 m/s „ 128 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 132 1/4
„ Shanghai 177 1-4
„ Japan 150 1-4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 24 1-2 and New York also advanced by 1-8 at 53.

Locally the silver market opened steady at Rs. 71-7-0 and very little business has been done.

The gold market remained steady with very little upcountry and local demand and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	4	0
Chartered Bank	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	5	0
117 Penny Ready	71	4	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	7	0
Second do	71	19	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London prices were 1 up and locally prices advanced by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London prices were 3 to 6d. up and locally advanced by two annas.

Wheat :—Steady.

Cottonseed and Mowraseed :—Steady.

Gingellyseed :—Firm.

Poppyseed :—Steady. Prices advanced by an anna.

	Rate.	
Discription.		
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 12	2 0
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 11	14 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	... „ 6	8 0
Yellow do. ...	... „ 6	15 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7	4 0
Brown Katni ...	... „ 7	4 0
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10	0 0
Dantorseed ...	... „ 40	8 0
WHEAT—		
Pissi ...	... „	33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... „	32 to 34
Gingellyseed—		
Yellow Hinganghat ...	... „	54 to 56
Rai Khandesh—		
Mowrassed... ...	... „	7 3-16
Groundnuts ...	... „	45 0 0
Cottonseed ...	... „	25 to 27
Maize ...	... „	13 to 19

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th August :—

Wheat	5,553 owts
Linseed	800 „
Rapeseed	616 „
Gingellyseed	413 „
Poppyseed	1,546 „
Groundnuts...	522 „
Castorseed	110 „
Rice	608 „
Myrabollams...	2,238 „
Cottonseed	1,793 „
Mowrassed...	793 „
Gram	423 „
Joowar	90 „
Maize	..... „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 11th Aug 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	12525S	2434500	3587575
Linseed	16890	2280312	1507019
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	14662	1706765	1212522
Gingellyseed	1922	1861434	727124
Poppyseed	15424	510356	591680
Groundnuts	4692	616142	235601
Castorseed	17980	961923	1041563
Rice	44218	4156640	5123009
Myrabollams	4667	1101574	671138
Cottonseed	46063	5945185	2309941
Mowrassed	20336	246678	41 874
Gram	4240	565406	553889
Joowar	71	264200	327209
Maize	90	75637	5631

SHARES.

The Market has kept steady, though the prices have not advanced much except in some cases. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,522 1-2 ; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 57; Bank of Burma's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 122 and India Specie Bank shares at Rs. 52 1-2 to 53; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 10 1-2. Press shares are steady: Mofussil's at Rs. 825, New Berar's at Rs. 560 , Indian Cotton at Rs. 145 and Munmar's at Rs. 322 1-2. In Mill Companies, Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,730; Swadeshi's are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,130; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,162 1-2 and David's to Rs. 402 1-2; Framji Petit's have changed hands at Rs. 1,667 1-2; Khattau Mackanji Mill shares have improved to Rs. 707 1-2 and a good lot of Kohinoor Mill shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 707 1-2 ; Manockjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2 775 and Standard's at and about Rs.1,090; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 207 1-2; Vishnoo Cotton ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 557 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have declined to Rs. 245; Badham Piles' are unchanged at Rs. 96; Bombay Burmah's are steady at Rs. 512 1-2; Bombay Flour's are quiet at Rs. 965 X. D. ; Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 166 X. D.; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 767 1-2 X. D.; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 520 X. D. ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 300 and preference shares at Rs. 287 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 93 and preference shares at Rs. 164 X. D. ; the Tata Iron Steel Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 28 1-2 and preferences shares have improved to Rs. 99. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 472 1-2 to 475 C. D. ; Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 617 1-2 X. D. ; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 118 X. D. and Amritsar Patti's old shares at Rs. 126 C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up, New York 25 up and New York futures 20 and 21 down. Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the Mills and Exporters was very little. Prices for ready lots declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Liverpool Opener showed 8 to 9 points down. The market for futures remained steady and sellers being few prices declined by Re. 1. Good Broach opened at Rs. 303, but there being little demand, prices advanced to Rs. 304 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

500	Volkart Brothers.....	Broach	318
150	Do.	...Khandesh	260
100	Do.	.....Mathia	260
500	Do.	.....Shenabad	260-265
400	Do.	.....Kadijin	312
100	H. Goculdas & Co.	...Nagpur	295
200	Hindustan Mills	.....Bagalkot.....	309
200	Gaddum & Co	.....Akola	278
200	Lord Reay Mills	.....Miraj	318
100	E. Spinner & Co.	.....Nagpur.....	275
100	Curia Mills	.....Rampur	292
200	Currimbhai Mills	.....Miraj	321
300	Do.	.....Wadhwan	300
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	274
---	---
„ F Good ...	262
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	290
„ F Good ...	278
Sind Punjab Fine ...	280
„ F Good ...	278
Khandesh Fine ...	289
„ F Good ...	279
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	289
„ F Good ...	289
Akola Knangaum Fine ...	287
„ F Good ...	287
Amraoti Fine ...	297
„ F Good ...	287
Yeotmal Fine ...	304
„ F Good ...	294
Nagpore Fine ...	305
„ F Good ...	295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	311
„ F Good ...	301
Methia Fine ...	289
„ F Good ...	279
Broach Gin Fine ...	323
„ F Good ...	313
Sawginned Good ...	315
Coompta Ginned ...	314
Westerns H. G. ...	296
Do M G ...	302

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	304
Bengal F G ...	239

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th August :—

	Bales.
Khandesh	..... „
Central India	..... „
Barsi and Nagur	152 „
Berar	.....
Central Provinces	..... „
Comras...	153 „
Dholera	..... „
Broach...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar	1,126 „
Westerns	123 „
Bengals (N W. P.)...	..... „
Bengal Rajputana	..... „
Sind	..... „
Persian	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
American	..... „
Total ...	1,402 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

....	Total for week 11th Aug.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	295	422,820	305,114
Central India... ...	200	222,818	107,877
Barsee and Nagur ...	153	129,546	58,511
Berar	...	625,825	340,502
Central Provinces ...	43	293,984	154,386
Total Comras ...	697	1,735,093	1036509
Dholl aras	856	253,826	204,681
Broach	125	305,375	191,033
Compta and Dharwar.	3,114	235,979	195,896
Westerns	408	38,835	49,949
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	95	408,675	276,550
Bengals (Rajputana)...	487	121,863	67,529
Sind	129	42,535	29,692
Persian	15	3,951	3,498
American	...	895	12,324
Egyptian	46	650	5,363
Other sorts	...	254	1,044
Total ...	5,972	3,147,902	20,73,639

LIVERPOOL, August 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier,
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	.....
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Aug.—Sept	7·73 — 9
Sept.—Oct.	7·38 — 9
Oct.—Nov.	7·17 — 8
Nov.—Dec.	7·12 — 8
Dec.—Jan.	7·09 — 8
Jan.—Feb.	7·08 — 8
Feb.—Mar.	7·03 — 8
Mar.—Apl.	7·08 — 8
Apl.—May	7·08 — 8

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	5,972	2,928	+ 3,044
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th Aug..	3,147,902	2,073,639	+1,074,263
Shipts for the week Europe ...	3,135	2,503	+ 632
China and Japan... Coast Ports...	8,965	1,445	+ 7,520
Total ...	12,100	3,948	+ 8,152
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 11th Aug. Europe ...	1,054,478	580,321	+ 474,257
China ...	97,937	50,131	+ 47,806
Japan ...	844,301	615,346	+ 228,955
Coast Ports ...	36,804	23,083	+ 13,221
Total ...	2,033,020	1,268,781	+ 764,239
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	4,395	4,266	+ 189
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports...	.....	434	— 434

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 23rd July 1910—17,301 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 18th June 1910—7,007 bales.

FREIGHTS.

There is a fair amount of business done in ready as well as forward.

Liners have booked Marseilles-Liverpool December 13.

Antwerp for December 13-6.
Do January-May 14.
Rubattino booked November at 14-6.
Do do December at 16.

Speculators did forward January to May at 14 and are now holding for 14 3.

Closing tone of the market is very steady.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 6	... 14 6
Dunkirk	13 6	... 14 6
Havre	14 0	... 15 6
Hull	12 6	.....
Liverpool	12 6	... 12 6
Marseilles	12 6	... 12 6
Genoa	13 9	... 14 9
London	13 6	.....
Hamburg	14 3	... 15 3
Trieste	15 0	... 16 0
Venice	15 0	... 16 0
Open Ports	Sept.	... 13 6
	Oct.	... 13 6
	Nov.	... 14 0
	Dec.	... 14 3
	Jan.-Mar.	... 14 3

The market is steady.

METALS.

A fairly good business is done in Y. Metal Rex at £55-10 to £55-12-6 and prices on the other side are firm. Firms who had stocks are selling them gradually and it is rumoured that still there is a good stock with a firm who, anticipating a further rise, is selling gradually the same. English brands are neglected as Rex and English move at the same prices on our side.

Copper prices have advanced to £68-10 and a further rise is expected. The rise is due to reports from America that an agreement for the curtailment of their output had been actually signed. Whether the surplus stocks are reduced with such rapidity as to warrant still high prices will depend absolutely on the extent of demand which no one can predict with any certainty.

We quote :—

Copper Brazers & 4 4 ...	...	...	lbs. 28 35 42 56 } R 53 12 70 77 84 }
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	...	21 28 „ 44 12 35 42 „ 44 14 49 56 „ 44 10
Tin Ingo's ...	...	...	... „ 40 13
Spelter	S M ...	...	... „ 18 0
	M M ...	...	
	J ...	...	
	G ...	...	
Georgshutts	... „	21 12
---	---	---
Copper Ingots K S	„	47 0
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8. 10. 12, 14	„	60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12	„	45 0
10-12 14-16	„	48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusam

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, August 11.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	...	112,500	...
8 Boxes ...	5,76,000	...	...
8 Boxes ...	5,14,560	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
3 Boxes ...	1,53,600	15,000	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
5 Bundles ...	...	6,5	26

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin, Govt. of India Rupees.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	1,000	...
5 Bundles ...	...	8,372	...
Importers.		Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	...	Himalaya	London
Do ...	...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd		do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...		do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...		do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...		do	do
Bank of Bombay ...		do	do
M Mackenzie & Co ...		Goalpara	Dehai
Sundry Importers ...		do	Kowet

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	20	23,760
B

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 29.

THE A. S. R. S. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Crude and hot-headed as was the railway strike in the North, absolutely unnecessary as it was, because the men might have submitted their grievances to the company's officials in the first instance, yet one does not wholly regret it. It brought some valuable facts to light which might otherwise have remained hidden. It showed the North-Eastern men, and, for the matter of that, all other employees in the Kingdom, that the officials of a great company are men of flesh and blood, who can be absolutely fair and sympathetic as well as absolutely firm, ready to give way on minor points, but strong as a rock to resist offences against discipline. Then, too, the result of the strike at Newcastle showed that trade union officials are capable of acting as an ideal House of Lords, curbing the impetuosity of the Commons, explaining to them how they are flying in the face of national sentiment, and pointing out the saner policy to follow. It is the best advertisement for Second Chambers we have had for some time, this veto of the seasoned veterans of the A.S.R.S. on the proceedings of a crowd acting against their better judgment.

NOT A COMEDY.

Two grave protests have just been made against the unnecessary interference of the War Office with the Territorial Associations. Lord Dartmouth, at Stafford, complained that the Associations had little or no power; their ideas were treated with indifference by the Army Council, and much of the work done was rendered useless. Captain Sergison, formerly of the Scots Guards, has declined to remain a member of the Sussex Territorial Association for similar reasons; nor has he hesitated to declare openly that the Army Council shows no confidence in recommendations made to them. Lord Dartmouth says there is constant quibbling over details; while Captain Sergison points out that the question of hiring a drill-hall for a shilling a night has had to be submitted to the Army Council, and local and regimental views have been ruthlessly overruled by War Office officials. Neither Lord Dartmouth nor Captain Sergison objects to authority in big matters being held by the War Office. One supposes no sensible chairman or member of a Territorial Association would object to necessary overlooking. What is alienating so many, and discouraging so many more, is the pettifogging tempering with trivialities and general lack of recognition. It appears that the War Office never will learn that Volunteers are deserving of sympathy. There must be mutual co-operation if the Territorial scheme is to be a success; there cannot be continual lack of understanding on the part of officialism. All this is an old story. As with the Volunteers, so with the Territorials. And it may be a story with very serious end for the country.

AEROPLANES AS BOMB DROPPERS.

It has always been held that the aeroplane had a great future before it as a scout in time of war and a dropper of explosives. So seriously is this view entertained that the Dusseldorf firm of Ehrhardt has been constructing a 60-h.p. motor to travel forty-six miles an hour carrying a quick-firing gun which will discharge shrapnel at the enemy in the heavens. Experiments as to the efficacy of this arm of defence are obviously almost impossible, but assuming that such a weapon assisted by searchlights might successfully protect a fortress, it is difficult to conceive of any equivalent which might do equally good service on the sea, where locomotion is less rapid, and the more rapid the vessel the less steady it is for purposes of gunnery. On the other side, the offensive side, Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the American, has been dropping oranges with great precision on to the deck of a yacht designated beforehand as the target, and now Mr. Grahame White comes to confirm ones theories and intensify ones unrest by showing at Penzance that an aeroplane can hover at will over an armada. Of course, the height at which he manœuvred, some seven hundred feet, would be impracticable in real war. His machine would probably soon be hurled into the sea by quickfiring guns, but even from a much greater and comparatively safe height he might do much damage and there will always be found "forlorn hope" men who will fly low and dare the guns to do their worst.

BIRDS OF PREY.

One has heard speculation varied and peculiar as to the effect of flying machines. The difference they may make in our habits, in the construction of our houses, in our laws, in our progress, in our morals, with much else, has been considered. The birds original inhabitants of the sky have been forgotten. Yet they have a right to be thought of and are now to all appearance putting in their claim. At least no other solution is provided of the absence of game in the Champagne district of France. The prospects for the shooting season are distinctly bad. Gamekeepers declare that the quails and patridges which usually flourish in such large numbers have been terrified by the sight and sound of the aeroplanes which at Rheims, Murmelon and elsewhere have ascended into the air half-a-dozen together almost daily during the past eighteen months. It is the gamekeepers' belief that game of all kinds take the flying-machines for new kinds of birds of prey. Very terrifying kinds, too, one should imagine. A hawk the size of a biplane might well cause confusion and scurry among normal birds and animals. Nor do one see how the flying-machines are to advertise the fact that they are harmful only to man. A quail or a rabbit takes such a lot of persuasion when it gets a wrong idea into its head.

THE ECCENTRIC WAR OFFICE.

The writer of a letter to the "Express" gives an unpleasant illustration of the way the War Office have with Boy Scouts. Three months ago a commanding officer, who has frequently befriended the First Ratcliff Troop, offered their Scoutmaster the free use for camping purposes of some waste land surrounding a dismantled and abandoned fort. The offer was gladly accepted, and arrangements made to go into camp to-day (Friday). On Monday morning, too late of course for the arrangements to be changed, came a letter to the effect that the War Office would not permit the use of the land except on certain onerous conditions, including an undertaking to pay any rent which the War Office, on consideration, might fix. In the circumstances it has been necessary to give the undertaking but one gathers that, had the communication arrived earlier, the Boy Scouts would have been taken elsewhere. The Scoutmaster, who supplies these particulars, has no doubt that many other troops and boys' brigade companies find themselves in the same position. One hopes, however, that he is wrong, and that this is an isolated case. Even if this be so, the action of the War Office does not betoken any deep comprehension on the part of the authorities of the value of the Boy Scout movement. And yet the War Office, of all departments, should view it with favour, and show readiness to do anything possible to meet its convenience and forward its progress. There must be some explanation of this queer proceeding if the public are not to get the idea that the War Office knows little and cares less for Boy Scouts.

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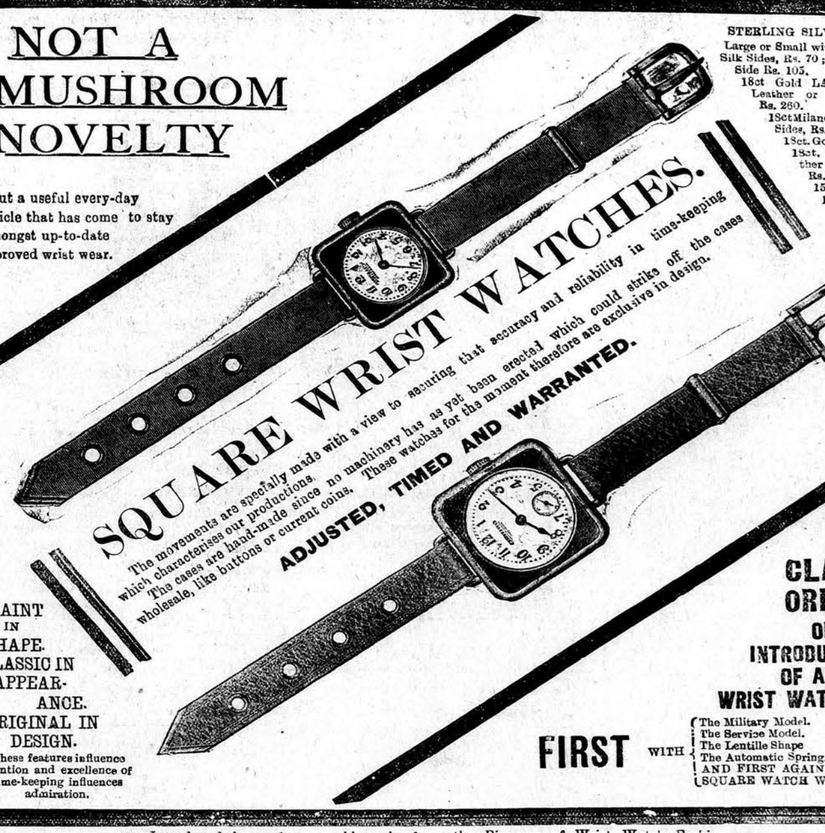

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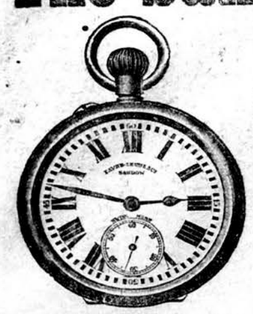

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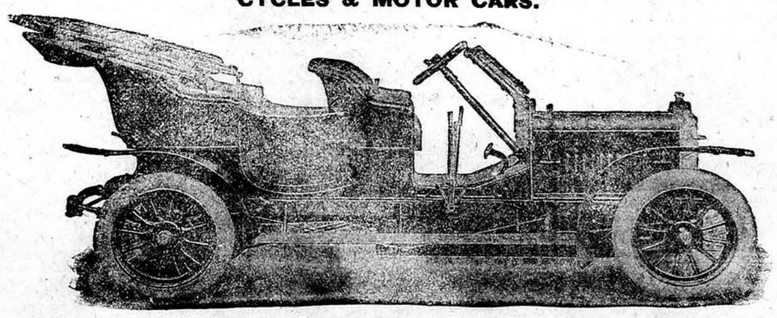

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4894	Days and Moments quickly flying	Mixed Church Choir.
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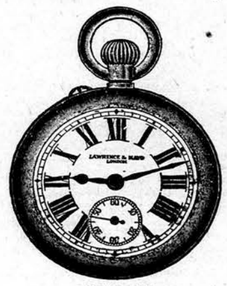

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